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Thos. D. Mitchell
Philadelphia
April 11th 1811

- Eulogium on Rush -
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While Empires totter and in ruin lie,
and monarchs fall and all their glories die,
Thy name, O' Rush, shalt brave the wreck of time,
and live revered in ev'ry distant clime;
Shall cheer the sons of science on their way,
and beam around them with the light of day;
Thy fame shall burn, when daz'ling lights expire,
and unborn ages feel the glowing fire.

1811 May T. D. M.

T. D. MITCHELL

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T D M TCHELL

Notes
on the
Lectures of
Dr. Benjⁿ. Rush
Professor of the
Institutes and Practice of
medicine in the
University of Pennsylv^a.
taken by

Thos. D. Mitchell, in the Winters of
1809-10 & 1810-11.

35, Sedative remedies are direct & indirect.

The former are, Venesection, Cold, fear, Rest, abstinence, darkness, Silence, Reduced air, — Rules for the exhibition of direct sedatives.

- 39 Of indirect sedatives. These are, ³⁹Emetics, ⁴¹Cathartics, ⁴⁵Diaphoretics, ⁴⁸Diuretics, ⁴⁹Expectorants, ⁵⁰Emmenagogues, ⁵⁰Galagogues, ⁵³Perhines, ⁵³Blisters, ⁵⁵Issues. 56 Of Stimulating Remedies. Rules for their exhibition. Of Stimulants which suddenly reduce morbid action in every part of the body, and which have been supposed to act as sedatives. Of Stimulants which reduce morbid action by expending excitability. Of Stimulants which remove morbid action by abstracting it from diseased parts. Of the stimulants which remove morbid action, by exciting a stronger and less diseased action in the affected part or in some other part of the body less essential to life.
- 63 Of tonics or such medicines as prevent the recurrence of disease, by removing predisposing debility. Of medicines which remove disease by abstracting redundant and foreign matters from the body, which offend by their

quantity or quality. of medicines which cure disease, by removing obstructions. Of medicines which remove disease by mixing with and thus destroying matters which offend by their quality. Of medicines which are supposed to cure disease by changing the quality of the fluids or the texture of the solids. 7^o Of the remedies for relieving pain. 8^o Of the means of promoting longevity.

Practice of medicine

Chapter 1st

Of the inquiries to be made in discovering the causes, seats and signs of and the method of curing diseases. Of the classification of diseases by Cullen, Darwin and Brown. Objections to each of them, and of the injuries done to medicine by them. Of diseases as they appear chiefly and universally in the bloodvessels, and certain viscera in that form which is called fever. Of the phenomena of fever. Of the twelve primary states of fever as they appear in the bloodvessels, arranged according to

their obvious force or grades of morbid excitement. They are, synochus fortis, synocha, synochula, synochoid, synochus mitis, Ectie, Typhoid, Typhus, Febricula, Suppocated, or oppressed, Prostrate, and Gangrenous states of fever, commonly called Malignant.

Of the remedies for preventing the formation of fever during the existence of its predisposing debility and premonitory signs. They are fasting, rest, cool^{air} or cold water, gentle stimulants and gentle evacuants. Of the means of extinguishing fever. Of the remedies for fever when formed, accommodated to its primary grades. They are 1st Such things as lessen, by the abstraction of stimuli, the morbid and excessive action of the blood vessels, or enable them to react when oppressed. 2nd Such as by acting on the stomach, bowels, brain, nerves, muscles and skin, equalize the excitement of the whole system and thereby indirectly destroy a weak action

in the blood vessels, by imparting to them a more vigorous and healthy action.

The remedies belonging to the first general head are 1st Evacuants. These are

Blood letting, Vomits, Purges and Opening clysters, sweating medicines, Medicines which excite a salivation, Blisters.

2^d ^{me} Remedies which abstract the stimulus of Heat. These are Cold, in the forms of air, water & ice. Abstinence; and the abstraction of the stimulus of the light and sound, by darkness and retirement. Of the stimulus of invigorating passions, by moderate fear. Of motion, by rest; and Astringency, by diluting drinks and cleanliness.

3. Remedies which divert local morbid action, congestion, inflammation and serous effusion from parts essential to life in the first degree, to such as are less essential to it. These are all such as are mentioned under the head of evacuants; also, Nitre and neutral salts, Fixed alkalies, Certain preparations of antimony, Sugar of Lead, Fox glove and

Applications, to the external parts of the body of sweet oil, and nitre dissolved in vinegar or water.

The remedies which belong to the second general head are Stimulants. These divide themselves naturally into such as are internal and such as are external.

1. The internal stimulants are medicines, and aliments. The medicines are, all fermented and distilled liquors. Volatile alkali, Empyreumatic and aromatic oils; also certain fetid animal and vegetable substances. Opium. Ether. Bark and bitters of all kinds. Mercury. Pure air. Oxygen gas. Invigorating passions. Emotions. Stimulating injections into the bowels. The aliments include such vegetable and animal substances as are commonly used in diet with Saloop, sago, tapioca, and the like.

2. The external stimulants are, several of the internal stimulants so prepared as to be applied to different

parts of the body, as the nose, temples, limbs and the external regions of the stomach and liver. They are, Warm water by ablution and cold water by affusion over the whole body. Blisters. Cataplasms to the feet and fomentations to the lower limbs. Certain applications calculated to irritate the skin and to inflame it, Caustics and Scarifications. Boiling water. Frictions. Light. Sound.

Cautions against the use of sweating and purging remedies, the stagnation of urine in the bladder, the warm bath, cold drinks, rising out of bed and protracted sleep; also against conforming remedies to the name of disease instead of its varying forms, and against the danger from the debility which succeeds the crisis of a fever and of relapses.

Of the treatment proper during convalescence, of critical days. of lunar influence on fevers. of the signs indicative of

the issue of a fever in life or death. These signs appear in the, Senses, Tongue, Pulse, in thirst, debility, Pain, general or partial coldness of the body. The countenance. Respiration. The voice. Different positions of the body. Different states of sensibility and irritability. Different states of the appetite for food. Different states of the bowels, of the excretions and secretions. Different states of the faculties of the mind.

238

Remarks on those states of autumnal bilious fever which affect the blood vessels chiefly. These are, The yellow fever, The inflammatory bilious fever, The mild remitting fever, The intermitting fever, The chronic bilious fever ^{8lectia} and the Febriacula, known in some parts of the United States by the name of inward fevers. Remarks

242

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250

on the plague and the jail fever and the fever from opium, mercury, the bite of rabid animals, and poisons. 254

of those states of fever which affect the
whole arterial system, but appear with
greater morbid excitement in some parts
than in others. They are, ²⁶² sweating,
²⁶⁴ fainting, ²⁶⁴ burning, ²⁶⁴ cold and chilly,
²⁶⁶ Petechial. Intestinal, in which are
included, ²⁶⁸ Diarrhea, ²⁶⁸ Dysentery, ²⁸⁸ Cholera,
²⁹⁰ and Biliary Colic. Pulmonary, in which
are included ²⁹² Pneumonia vera, ³¹⁶ biliosa, ³⁰⁸ notha.
³²⁰ Influenza, Catarrh from the sensible qualities
of the air and Pulmonary Consumption. ³²⁴
Eruptive, in which are included, Small
Pox, Vaccine, measles, Erysipelas, Miliary
fever, Chicken pox, Pemphigus. Anginose,
in which are included, Malignant Sore throat,
Scarlet fever Sore throat, Cynanche trachealis,
Mumps, different forms of Inflammatory
Sore throat. Arthritic, in which are inclu-
ded, Rheumatic and Gouty States of fever.
Cephalic, in which are included, Phrenetic,
Maniacal, Lethargic, Apoplectic and Para-
lytic States of Fever.
The Nephritic state of fever.

Hydropic, in which are included effusions of water, accompanied with morbid action in the blood vessels, into the Brain, Lungs, Cavity of the Thorax, Cavity of the abdomen, Ovaria, Scrotum, Testicles and lower extremities.

Hemorrhagic, in which are included, discharges of blood accompanied with morbid action in the blood vessels, from the nose, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder. Hemorrhoidal vessels, Uterus and Skin.

The amenorrhagic state of Fever.

Of those misplaced states of fever, in which from the force of the remote cause, or from predisposing debility, morbid action is thrown chiefly from the blood vessels into other parts of the body, and is either local or general. They are Gastric, Intestinal, Hepatic, Diabetic, Hemorrhoidal, Cystic, Aphthalmic, Atalgic, Odontalgic, Aphthous, Scrofulous, Scorbutic, Convulsive, Hydrophobic,

Hysterical, Hypochondriacal, Cutaneous.

Chapter 2^d.

Of diseases as they appear in the bloodvessels and nervous system (in the latter of which are included the nerves, muscles, brain and mind) and the alimentary canal predominating in each of them more or less, according to circumstances.

They are, Apoplexy, Palsy, Catalepsy, Coma, Wakefulness, Vertigo, Headache, Epilepsy, Hysteria, Dyspepsia.

The diseases of the mind which include, *Se auto mania*, *allo mania*, General mania in its highly inflammatory state.

Manicula, Manalgia, Fatuity, Defect and loss of memory, Dreaming, Phantasms, Absence of mind, Operations of the mind in a trance, Fainting, Asphyxia.

Diseases of the passions and of the venereal appetite, from Love, Fear, Grief, Anger, Malice, Envy, Lust.

Of the absence or torpor of the passions.
Diseases of the moral faculties.

of Asthma, Dyspnoea, Angina Pectoris, Tremors, Tetanus, Chorea, Hiccup, Cramp, Colic, Diarrhoea, Costiveness.

Chapter 3.

Of general diseases as they appear chiefly in the lymphatic system. The venereal disease, Cancer, Rickets.

Chapter 4.

Of general diseases as they appear chiefly on the Skin.

Chapter 5th.

Of local diseases and disorders as they appear, in the blood, in secreted fluids, on the skin and hair, in the features of the face, in the cellular membrane, in the organs of Speech. Trachea, Lungs, Liver, Spleen, Omentum, Kidneys and Urinary Bladder. In the heart and blood vessels, nerves and brain, senses, stomach and alimentary Canal, lacteals and lymphatics, glands, tendons muscles and ligaments, bones,

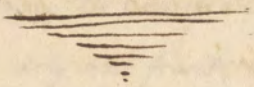
organs of generation of both sexes.
 texture, figure and situation of certain
 parts of the body.

Chapter 5th.

of the diseases peculiar to women
 and children.

Of the means of lessening the pains of
 death, of diseases which have resisted
 the power of medicine.

¶ Finis ¶



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Chapter I

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Therapeutics or Cure of Diseases.

We come now to apply the principles taught in our Physiology and Pathology to Therapeutics. Therapeutics is the most useful and important part of medicine. It is that branch which teaches us the cure of diseases, from a knowledge of all its causes. Anatomy, Surgery &c. are the materials of the fabric of the Science of Medicine. This Science may be compared to an arch - it does not rest on any one part, but on all the parts that compose it. A knowledge of all the branches is necessary to a good Physician and no man is complete without an acquaintance with all of them. A preference to Chemistry or any particular branch is like preferring the means to the end. Surgery and Midwifery are not more certain than the Practice of Medicine. Surgery is not more useful than the latter branch. Its objects are more numerous than that of Surgery, as is evident from an examination of the Sick lists of Hospitals. In the course of these lectures, I shall name all the tools necessary

to a Physician, with the proper modes of using them. In treating on this subject, I shall consider disease only in its unit state. All the medicines given are to act by impressions. Are impressions always connected with sensation? I answer no. Does the stimulus or impression induce sensation only on the part where the stimulus is applied? I answer no. 1. All sensations are proportioned to the sensibility of the part to which they are applied and in a certain degree from the sensation of the part. 2. A number of impressions made on a part leaves a compound sensation. 3. Certain sensations continue for some time after the impressions are made. 4. Certain impressions are so great as to destroy all sensibility; an ounce of arsenic will not cause vomiting, because it destroys the tone of the stomach. 5. A feeble impression often chases away a painful and strong one. 6. The system being worn down by a strong impression, if a feeble impression be made on it, the system is suddenly excited and thus the stronger impression is driven away. For instance, if a person has a grumbling

tooth ache, the sudden and unexpected sight of a friend will often mitigate or remove it.

7. Sensations are renewable by imagination and memory. 8. Sensations are influenced by habit.

painful sensations become less painful by

habit. 9. Certain sensations originally pleasant

become painful by repetition. Some are entirely

destroyed by repetition and influenced by a dif-

ference in age. Having repeated the laws of sen-

sation we now proceed to the treatment of diseases.

But let us first inquire into the powers of Nature

in curing diseases. How far is Nature concerned

in the cure of disease? a belief in the powers of

Nature began with Hippocrates - Sydenham

advocated them and all books are tainted with

them. By Nature, in the first place, I under-

stand nothing else but physical necessity.

This at once excludes every thing like Intelligence

from her operations.

1st There are cases in which Nature succeeds in

curing diseases, as in slight fevers. In fevers she

deprives us of our desire for food and imparts

a desire for cool air and cold water.

10
In hemorrhages she produces a faintness
which causes a coagulum in the open vessels
and of course stops the passage of blood. In wounds
of the flesh and bones she discharges foreign
matters by exciting an inflammation and supplies
the waste with new flesh and new bone.

2. There are cases in which Nature is too feeble to
do service, as in malignant and Chronic fever.
- 3 There are cases in which she is too strong as in
Cholera morbus, Dysentery &c. - 4 There are cases
in which Nature is idle, as in atonic Gout, Cancer,
Epilepsy, Mania, Venereal disease &c. - 5 There are
cases in which she does mischief - she wastes herself
unnecessarily in Dropsy and Consumption - She
throws a Plethora on the Brain and Lungs in Apoplexy
and Peripneumonia ~~and~~ Notha - she creates more
Blood after amputation, than is necessary. - 6
There are cases in which she refuses her aid, as in
Aneurism, Schirrus and Stone in the Bladder. - 7
There are cases where the pain is not proportioned to
the danger, as in Tetanus, Consumption and
Hydrocephalus Internus &c. There are cases where
the pain is over proportioned to the danger as in

Paronychia and Tooth ache - of nature is weak in the diseases of domestic animals, for in them disease and death are nearly connected.

I am not the first that opposed the operations of nature in the cure of diseases. Sydenham, Meade and others long ago opposed them. Sydenham says, disease should not be left to nature - he says "I have no opinion of nature as a medical despot, nor of her obsequious ministers." Hippocrates visited patients every hour, patted nature on the back, predicted the issue of disease and thus obtained the name of the Father of Physic.

In all violent diseases, nature acts like a drunken man, reeling to and fro, who staggers and finally falls. In the treatment and cure of Epidemics, if the bowels are affected, purges should be given, if attended with hemorrhage, venæ sectio; if with sweating, sudorifics; if with sore throat and cough, mercury, to excite a salivation. A single outlet in violent diseases, should never be relied on, every avenue should be opened. There are some diseases which should not be cured.

It is always dangerous to cure Eruptions on the heads of Children. In sickly seasons, they should not be cured in any person, without establishing a substitute. The bloody piles should not be cured in old people, without making a substitute. Intermittents should not be cured when they follow, Vertigo, Palsy and Mania - I have used to send maniacs to a Jersey Swamp to affect them with Intermittent fever - but bleeding will often produce the same effect.

Rheumatism should not be cured when it succeeds to Mania and Consumption. Dr Moiré had a daughter who was seized with Mania after being cured of a Rheumatic affection of the head - when the latter returned, the Mania departed - Letter and chronic sores in old people are succeeded by Palsy and apoplexy if cured with ^{out} a vicarious discharge being substituted. Old Coughs in aged persons should not be cured - they require the stimulus of coughing to pump out the great collections of mucus. Gonorrhoea benigna should not be cured when it follows other discharges - Ascites should not be cured after having remained a long time - the distention of the abdomen is to some persons, a necessary stimulus of life. Sweating of the feet should not be cured too suddenly - There are cases in which pain should not be relieved. Time, nature or accident often cures many of the diseases enumerated.

Are there such things as specific medicines? there are such medicines as mix with peculiar matters by particular action and thus cure disease - The unity of disease cuts the sinews of the doctrine of Specific medicines - there may be some exceptions to this, as mercury curing the venereal disease - we must distinguish between Specific medicines and Specific Stimuli - They all act purely mechanically - In prescribing medicines, it is necessary to consider the town, country, or city in which your patient lives - warm climates, heat or cold and the season of the year should be recollected.

21

recollect the relative causes of disease, the natural disposition and temperament of the patient. Dr Hunter says, in Calcutta more stimulating medicines are requisite than in the United States. The kinds of food and drinks which they use and habitual predisposition should be attended to. We imitate too much the fashions of Britain, in poetry, music and habits of all kinds. Let your first determination in the Practice of Physic, be independance - do not follow British treatment in American Patients. Read English books, but do not be governed by them in practice - the constant changes in our seasons require a change in our prescriptions. Heat and cold, moisture and dryness should vary our prescriptions - always bear in mind the laws of Epidemics - I need not repeat them - Recollect the power of the weaker to chase away the stronger in many cases. The same disease will yield in one year to bleeding, the next year, it will not bear the lancet, but yields only to purges and sweats - Dr De Weer confirms the truth of this remark - Learn to discriminate Epidemics when enveloped by a local disease, and prescribe for the former. The same diseases change their force by time - The influence of amusement often has an effect in deciding the character of a disease. The native natives of cold climates fall victims to Yellow fever, owing to the Physicians using the same remedies as they employ for their own countrymen - During the American war, the New-

- Englanders would not bear depletion -
 the Virginians longed for pork and Salt meat -
 their disease in part arose from home sickness -
 We should always accommodate medicines
 to the state of disease. "one man's cure is
 another man's death." Recollect that old
 Epidemics are often followed by new ones.
 one disease seems often to annihilate
 another - National habits should be studied
 in our prescriptions - Different diets affect the
 system differently - An Irishman attacked
 with Intermittent fever, the first year after
 his arrival in this country, cannot be cured
 by Bark except venee sect. be premised.
 old settlers are often cured with a few doses
 of Bark - The inhabitants of Egypt require
 stronger purges than any other people -
 Forms of Government under which ^{people} have lived,
 rank of life &c should all be attended to -
 The occupations of sick people should be
 attended to - they influence the nature and
 cure of disease - A carpenter recovering from
 sickness will not regain strength by exercise
 in his own trade; he must mount a horse
 and ride him - the same principle applies
 to all other tradesmen - We should always
 consult the predispositions of our patients in
 disease - neglect of this is the cause of some
 persons having been cured by a medicine that
 proved injurious to others affected with the
 same disease - We are told that a mule

and an ass once commenced a journey in company - the former carried a bag of salt on his back, the latter a bag of wool - The mule^{ass} being fatigued laid himself in a river to lighten his burthen - the ass followed his example - after remaining for a length of time, the mule arose, his baggage being lessened by the current of water, which washed away the salt; the ass attempting to rise, found an increase in the weight of his wool, which failed his attempt, and he thus perished in the stream. "One man's meat is another's poison".

Our predispositions often change and with them our vices - hence we infer that punishment in a jail for life is preferable to Capital punishment. Idiosyncrasies should always be attended to - Persons who use themselves to Bark, cannot be cured of Intermittents by it unless they increase the dose - Acquired habits should always be known to a physician - a man accustomed to 3 daily meals of animal food, will not bear easily, vegetable slops - thus with medicines - Opium and tobacco will often fail to cure disease in persons who use these medicines habitually - The diseases of ancestors should always be regarded, in this respect, look beyond the second generation - What I call filial diseases should be noticed - Habitual diseases and remedies should always be sought after - this will

often save much trouble - this remark is peculiarly applicable to Venæ Sectio - Peculiarities of age and sex should be attended to - we putte children with more safety and advantage than adults - they are very rarely injured by it - Blisters do them more service in cephalic diseases than other persons - they bear more bleeding and larger doses of Calomel when under dentition - Diseases of the lungs are more fatal when the body has acquired its full growth - Consumption is fatal to youth and at puberty or the time of maturity persons are very apt to be affected with Phtisis - Cancers are most common at the time of the strife between the nervous and arterial systems - All diseases of the head are most fatal at the evening of life - boys seldom die of headache - Sex, pregnancy, the menses &c influence disease - There are certain causes of disease seldom made known to Physicians, as intemperance in eating, & drinking, secret grief, love, debt and guilt - we should get information of these causes by inquiries to the neighbours &c - These if known may be readily vanquished by mental and bodily remedies - The use of tobacco is a frequent source of disease and every man in medicine should be aware of the fact.

25

never lose sight of the remote & exciting causes of disease - Disease may be produced by remote causes which first acted on the system for months previous to the occurrence of disease - People will tell you that they are temperate, but always inquire of relations and sometimes of the enemies of the patient - this is important

Undigested aliment has produced Dyspepsia 5 months after having been received into the stomach - Death from Hydrocephalus often follows the discharge of worms inducing that disease - Tetanus has been induced by extracting the splinter which occasioned the disease - Epilepsy is often kindled long after some of its remote causes are removed - It has been said, there are no incurable diseases - Lord Bacon and Dr Gregory support this opinion and I believe there is a remedy in store in the womb of time for all diseases - The venereal disease was once as fatal as Cancer - To say that any disease is incurable is to establish ignorance by law - never decline the care of a patient in any disease - Hippocrates and Celsus give different advice - the former says never try to cure a doubtful disease - this is pagan selfishness - we should never give a patient over.

Medicines should not be laid aside be-
 - cause they appear not to answer - by
 continuance they may succeed - Diseases
 are cured in a mechanical manner -
 There is no such thing as specific action
 in medicine - Mercury may act as a
 specific in the venereal disease - the
 cure Rheumatism and Mania by the
 same means viz Venæ sectio and Pus-
 - sing -

In health, Nature is equal to every exigency, but
 this is not the case in disease - When Nature is
 left to herself in Bilious Fever, she thumps the
 brain, tears the blood vessels with violent action,
 annihilates or weakens the Senses, bathes the
 body in sweats and at last produces Convulsions
 and Death - This is no exaggerated Statement - In
 thus tearing off the fringe of this garment, I hope
 I have not injured the garment itself - We bring
 into the world what Rousseau happily calls moral
Instinct - this suffices in health but is insuffi-
 - cient in disease - The feeble operations of Nature
 in curing diseases accord exactly with moral
 instinct in perfecting the mind - both alike fail -
 In attending patients with violent fevers, always
 treat Nature as you would a noisy Cat or
 dog in a sick room - turn them out of the
 chamber and close the door -

Though Nature should not be trusted in disease,
 yet something may be learnt from an attention
 to her operations - If you are called to a person
 with boils and eruptions on the Skin and Sore

27

throat, pour in Mercury, to drive out the disease by a Salivation - This was the practice of S Sydenham - In infancy nature mostly throws disease behind the ears - if she direct it to the head and brain, bring it back to its proper outlet behind the ears - as there is a tendency to disease in the lungs in youth if the head be affected, divert disease to the breast by means of cups and blisters - In old age disease is often thrown on the bowels - here assist nature by the use of purges - In different states of pregnancy, disease has different determinations - she has her infancy, manhood and old age - In diseases, nature should be like a post on a road - we see it and know where we are, but it does not assist us in our journey - So with Nature, she is only to be looked at - In some diseases we should open every outlet that nature presents - It is said that by opening an outlet which Nature does not indicate, we frustrate her operations, this is false - To trust to one O munitory alone, is like 10,000 persons flying for escape to one door of a house on fire, instead of throwing open all the doors - I once had a pupil, who had been a sailor - he was attending a patient with Malignant fever - he purged, sweated, blistered and bled her, all in the space of 24 hours - on meeting a fellow Student, he exclaimed, I have given my patient every point in the Compass - Predispositions, the disease and its symptoms, should all regulate our prescriptions and should be carefully attended to -

Sometimes it is proper to gratify the cravings of nature in disease. But we should often refuse to comply with her desires, as in diseases in which she is violently deranged, and the whole system, as it were, in delirium - Here nature is out of her senses and her desires should no more be gratified than those of a maniac - We should gratify the appetite only as the pulse admits it, at the time the patient desires - First prescribe for the disease and attend to symptoms, as cough in Pleurisy and vomiting in yellow fever, also pain in Colic - The great error in practice is to prescribe solely for symptoms.

All medicines may be divided into such as are offensive to our taste and contrary to the natural desires of patients. 2 Such as are natural and agreeable to the taste - 3 Such as are both agreeable and nutritious. 4 Such as are both agreeable and disagreeable - The unity of disease has swept away many hundred articles of the materia med. He will do most good to our science who on good grounds, destroys the celebrity of useless medicines. Why should we prefer simplicity in poetry, in history in dress, in manners, in government and not simplicity in medicine. Our Science should be like Thomson's Lavinia

when least adorned, adorned the most.

Some medicines are best in a simple state - others act better in a state of combination - Castor oil is best alone - Bark, Opium and wine act powerfully alone - Jalap acts best when combined with some other medicine - opium and ^{isb} alkali combined

29

have ~~resis~~ cured Tetanus that resisted opium
alone - Corrosive Sublimate and Hemlock
cured a Cancer that long resisted Hemlock
alone - perhaps combination produces a
medicine quite different from either - Dr
Sydenham says a strong purge acts best when
combined with a weak one - The strong purge
may reduce the excitement of the intestines to
that state in which a weak purge will affect
them - Capsicum and Black pepper mixed
do not affect the stomach disagreeably as they
do when separate. Dr Fordyce says Sulph.
Zinc added to Spicae. increases the activity of
the latter medicine - Squills with Gum Ammon^{iac}
are better than Squills alone - Some bitters
joined with Bark make it a better medicine.
We should endeavor to discover what medicines
are best in mixture -

Of Compound Counsels

Consultations in diseases are very useful - they
beget confidence and hope in patients - they suppress
fear in the mind of the attending physician -
as Iron sharpens Iron, so one man's judgement
increases that of another - this practice is useful
by dividing responsibility - by creating desire and
hope in the patient - they should be held 1st In all
doubtful cases. 2^d In dangerous cases - 3^d In all te-
dious cases 4th in all desperate cases - 5th In all
cases where a new and unpopular medicine may
be deemed necessary. 6th In all cases where courts
of justice may be concerned, as in murder &c -
In all consultations, let the man with whom
you consult be of your the same sentiments

in medicine with yourself, if possible —
all heterogeneous consultations in medicine are
like partnerships in trade — an ox and an
ass are incongruous in a plough, and two
Physicians differing in sentiment, are as incon-
gruous in a sick room.

Difference in the mode of preparing medicines
affects their operation — Solid opium will lie on
the stomach where Laudanum will not — An
old, dry opium pill is often more agreeable than
a fresh one — Ex. Scillar acts as a diuretic when
Pulm. Scill. will not — It is often necessary to
disguise medicines and their names — a medicine
that has once disagreed with a patient's sto-
mach, will not be well received in future by
the same person. The principle of Faith in pa-
tients is more powerfully acted on by concealing
the name of the medicine — thus Quacks often
succeed — Scrophula has been cured by the influence
of the Principle of Faith — New medicines should
not be given, for the first time, in the evening —
for their bad effects will then be more difficultly
obviated. Medicines that shock the feelings of
patients, as powder of Skulls, dogs dung &c should
not be used — If such ever cure it is by exciting
horror, or the principle of faith — Expensive
remedies should never be proposed to such as are
unable to procure them. Medicines that cure
infants will do adults, little service — Sacch. Sat.
will cure a child of Epilepsy, but not an adult.
Medicines should be made as agreeable as possible.

They should be cheap, as the lancet, cool air, good water, exercise & garlic, onions and the like - Debility preceding disease is often removed by Tonics - In sending medicines to patients, you should always have them prepared correctly - Labels badly written, badly tied on bottles, pills of unequal size, perhaps half mixed, all lessen the reputation of a Physician and the effect of his medicine. Even the Shop of a physician should exhibit neatness and order. Its disordered state has been considered by some as a mark of irregularity in the mind of its owner. We should always study the best mode of adapting diet to the state of the patient - Medicines are to be withdrawn when the disease is reduced to the feeble operations of nature and in some other cases - "Optima medicina aliquando nulla medicina".

Counterfeit medicines must often be resorted to, as the bread pill &c - many cures have been thus effected - Medicines often save life where they do not cure the disease; they should not be laid aside on this account - Headache, vertigo, Rheumatism, Gout and Consumption are often incurable, but may be so relieved, as that life shall be preserved. Medicine often keeps the system from disorganization - I know many persons who are kept alive by medicine, tho' no cure is effected - In seven years the predisposition wears away and perhaps medicine may thus succeed.

We should seduce our patients from self
 attention, from grieving about their dis-
 ease - we will often perceive the happy
 effects of this practice - It is necessary to make
 conversation agreeable to our patients -
 Conversation well conducted is an excellent
 article of the materia medica - Dr Cullen
 employed it, so did Heberden & Lathergill -
 Great pains should be taken to keep up the
 spirits - Despair is the countercurrent of our
 most cordial medicines. It should be banished
 from the minds of our patients or mitigated
 by conversation and the visits of a clergyman -
 encourage, but never flatter a patient - I
 have seen good effects produced by patients
 making their will, but a Physician should
 never advise it - coming from him, it would
 be like sentence of death - A sick man is
 never a wise man - we should therefore try
 to force patients to take their medicines - their
 understanding is deranged and we must appeal
 to the danger of the disease and the near ap-
 proach of death. Great advantage may be de-
 rived from sitting up with patients at night - it is
 also an act of kindness and begets esteem in the
 Physician; much may thus be learned that
 would otherwise be lost. The exacerbations of
 fever and changes of disease may then be
 noticed.

It is necessary that we should have patients
 quite under our controul and not trust
 them to attendants altogether.

Never give a patient over in acute disease. We should dispute every inch of ground with death, and continue our efforts to save.

Medicine may at least often smooth the passage out of life - The visits of friends to sick people are often pernicious - We should sit as sentinels over our patients and give medicine with our own hands.

This direction is founded on a fact formerly noticed in the history of the female mind; for in danger, nurses, who are women are ready to yield all hope and fall into despair.

By this attention many lives may be and have been saved -

The states of the system in which medicine is necessary are 1st Preternatural excitement 2 Debility from action or abstraction 3 Depression 4 Disease 5 Oppression 6 Prostration 7 Disorder of Debility from waste of excitability -

1st Preternatural Excitement may be cured by a purge and small bleeding 2. Debility is removed by rest suited to the state of the system - by attending to this stage, we extort from death his most secret mode of attack - a house is preserved by obviating its first signs of decay - liberty is preserved by resisting the first encroachment on it - let me, Gent^l, implore you to meet disease in its forming state, to oppose the debility which always precedes disease.

3 Depression is cured by gentle evacuations, according to the state of the system.

4 Disease is cured by sedatives & stimulants the former are used in violent, the latter in feeble morbid action.

5 Disorder is cured by medicines called De-obstruents 6 The remedies for debility succeeding disease are tonics.

Excitement and excitability are often increased in the same parts - combined as in Inflammatory fever - Great excitement occurs with little excitability as in Tetanus - Great excitability with little excitement as in Hysteria.

Excitement and Excitability Suffocated, as in Apoplexy - Both excitement and excitability less than in a natural state, as in Typhus.

The recency of a disease should influence our practice. Celsus said long ago, you may bleed in a violent disease in a person of robust habit. Experience should govern our practice.

Excitement and Excitability are always in excess in all violent diseases - here sedatives are proper. The grades and seats of excitement may be known by ^{the object of} certain medicines Dr Sydenham used to give certain medicines and observe whether they did good or harm, and governed his practice accordingly. Thus he discovered the proper medicine for the cure of an Epidemic. In chronic diseases we may often find out their seats, by ad-

- ministering rough exercise, or by taking a few glasses of wine - this acts by increasing the excitement of the diseased part. We may be sure that excitement and excitability are worn out in chronic disease, in which abstinence has been observed - as in penny of diet &c.

Operation of Medicines.

1. Sedatives. 2. Stimulants 3. Tonics.

1st of Sedatives - they are designed to lessen sensibility and morbid irritability in every part of the body - they are divided into direct and indirect. The direct sedatives are Cold, fear, Vena Sect. Abstinence &c - they act by abstraction. The indirect ones are diuretics, Cathartics, Emetics, ~~Emetics~~, Sudorifics, emulines, Expectorants, Emmenagogues, Epispastics &c - these act by first increasing motion in a part and then diminishing it. The most important direct sedative, Bloodletting is used most in fevers - the 2^d Cold is used in form of ice, air and water - Dr Sydenham introduced this remedy in fevers - it has been found useful in all diseases of morbid action, whether heat be excessive or not, as in Convulsions, Hysteria, Tetanus &c - It acts by weakening the sensibility of the nerves and muscular fibres & by abstracting heat.

3. Fear reduces morbid excitement by lessening the natural tone of mental excitement. It often cures hiccup by abstracting undue excitement from the diaphragm. 4 Rest abstracts that stimulus which is first given by muscular action - it constitutes a part of the remedy of sleep - to be useful, it should be extended to the situation of the head, trunk &c. 5. Abstinence is a relative term - it has various grades -
- 1st Reduction in quantity of aliment and drink - you can never diet a man beyond 50 if you alter the quality of his food. Old people must have their customary food. Gum arabic alone is often an important kind of diet and is very useful where we wish to abstract. *It is lowest on the scale of diet* -
 - 2 The abstraction of a certain kind of food. Some persons always require the same quantity of food of a nourishing quality. A man who has lived on animal food will not like to change suddenly to a vegetable diet. By giving too much aliment to a diseased body we risk disorganization of the system - The more you nourish a diseased body says Hippocrates, the more you injure it. There is less food required in disease where the system is highly stimulated by morbid action in the blood vessels. The weaker a person is, the less food he can bear in many cases, because the system is unable to dispose of the regular quantity

of aliment to which it has been accustomed. The Indians use abstinence for 2 or 3 days previous to a battle, hence they seldom die of wounds - hence the benefit of dieting a few days before a surgical operation - it acts by lessening predisposition to acute and inflammatory diseases and it lessens a septic tendency in the fluids - Fasting has its advantages and it should be oftener employed in medicine. Would not fasting be useful in excessive secretion of bile? The ~~food~~ meat of animals that fast 3 days before being killed is less septic than when this precaution is not used. Wild beasts are tamed by fasting. Would it not be useful in mania? It is borne with least inconvenience after a vegetable diet. Silence acts by abstracting the stimulus of sound, it is most useful with taciturnity. Talking injures sick persons much. It stimulates the lungs and excites the Brain. Reduced air acts by lessening stimulus on the lungs - it is good in Pul. Consumption - it lessens the stimulus of oxygen. Sitting up in violent disease is useful and was advised by Sydenham - it weakens and acts as powerfully as the loss of $12\frac{1}{2}$ of blood - In diseases of moderate action, walking is useful. Small and frequent bleedings are always better in acute diseases than large ones - it is proper to subject the system to stimuli exactly proportioned to it. -

There are certain medicines that act specifically on one part as Rhubarb it affects the bowels, but not the blood vessels - Tartar emetic acts specifically on the stomach - Jalap on the Bowels - Ether, wine and opium act on all the systems at the same time. It is impossible that more than one specific stimulus can act on the same part at once. Bark and Rhubarb mixed, act on the blood vessels and bowels also. Pills of aloes and asafetida act on the nerves and bowels at the same time - this is the effect of compounding specific stimuli. Specific stimuli act on more than one system at once - no one has a direct specific action. Camphor acts on sensibility. The stomach sympathizes with every other part, it is the dial plate of the whole system. In curing disease, we should view the stomach as the regulator of the system. Digitalis acts upon the irritability of the system. There are medicines that mix with the blood and do neither good nor harm. Tobacco applied to the skin affects the stomach. Opium and Bark act in different degrees on sensibility and irritability. Some medicines act equally on both these. Many medicines act merely by sympathy, as Tobacco on the skin.

39

I believe the system will admit of more than one stimulus at once, tho' their effects will be apposite.

of Indirect Sedatives

These are at first stimulating in their action. Emetics act by vomiting - they discharge the contents of the stomach - they act by equalizing excitement - they open the pores and stimulate the lymphatics - Emetics are 1st Prompt - these are 1st irritating the fauces with a finger or feather - the latter may be thrust down to the stomach 2 - White vitriol 3 Warm water or this rendered nauseous by mixture 2 - Lenient Emetics - these are 1st Ipecacuan - Camomile and Squills? Sea water, 3 luke warm water 3rd Potent Emetics - these are Sulphate of Mercury, Tart. Emetic &c. Emetics are indicated in all cases where poisons have been swallowed, in apoplexy, in certain cases - When used in apoplexy they should be both Potent and Prompt. Warm water sometimes pukes when the feather fails to act. I have seen this in a person who had taken a large quantity of Rhothelae - Emetics are used to discharge Bile - the lenient ones are best for this purpose. Emetics should be used in the first stage of Dyspepsia. 2 or 3 doses of Ipecac. have cured Diarrhoea - The Small Pox has been disarmed of half its force, by Emetics used in the forming

State of the disease. Lenient Emetics are indicated in the beginning of Jail & Hospital fevers. Huxham thinks they are proper in the latter stage only, of these fevers. They are useful in Pulmonary Consumption, in Cynanche Trachealis - also in asthma after sufficient bleeding - they soften the pulse and mitigate the cough - they act by sympathy in these cases - the lenient are most proper in these cases - they are useful in Dropsy, and obstructions of the Spleen - they should not be used until U.S. has been premised - in the latter cases, both Lenient and Potent Emetics are proper. They are useful in exciting sweats - the lenient Emetics are useful in all moderate diseases of the head - they are most safe and useful in children - they require larger doses in proportion to their age than adults do - especially if they have a cough - without the aid of Emetics, they cannot expectorate collected mucus - when we wish Emetics to act promptly - 1st Give enough at once and no liquid - this is called a Dry Vomit. 2 Give them in divided doses to prevent their too powerful action - Emetics are forbidden in all cases where there is congestion in the head, lungs and stomach in the first stage of inflammatory fevers, until U.S. is employed - they are forbidden in persons subject to Ruptures -

also in low Typhus and the advanced stages of Pregnancy. When I employ Tart. Emetic as a vomit, I direct 2 grs. to be dissolved in 6 table Spoonful of warm water, one of which to be taken every 15 minutes until vomiting is excited. It is needless to give quarts of water to "work off" emetics, as it is called; a pint of Camomile tea is enough after an emetic - drinks before vomiting takes place, are improper, unless nausea be induced - Emetics act most certainly in the morning, because at this time the Stomach is more disposed to nausea, especially in pregnant women. To stop violent vomiting, a handful of Salt dissolved in a pint of water may be taken, or a few drops of Laudanum - the puking that attends a first Sea voyage often continues for weeks and it is only when this is the case, that such voyages do good in Chronic diseases - thus it acts like a Salivation, which does little good, if not long continued. Emetics, to be serviceable, should be repeated often, especially in Cynanche Trachealis. They were formerly given, only, to discharge offensive matters from the Stomach, but their use is now much more extensive.

Cathartics are employed to discharge the contents of the bowels.

They increase the secretion of bile, carry
chyle out of the system and thus prevent
an increase in the quantity of blood -
they also create relaxation of the skin.
Cathartics have been divided into lenient
active and Drastic - the lenient are
certain Neutral Salts, oils, fruits, molasses,
barley water, Sulphur, manna &c -
The active are Rhubarb, aloes, Senna &c -
The Drastic are Calomel, Jalap, Scam-
mony, and Garbage. To these grades
may be added fasting.
Cathartics are indicated in all cases of Con-
-stipation and over distention of the bowels,
particularly the large intestines - for this
purpose Rhubarb is best and active med-
-icines generally, as aloes. 2. They are proper
when the Stomach is irritated by the presence
of bile, or undigested aliment, or by any
foreign matters - here fasting is useful -
3. They are indicated where these ~~are~~ matters
are lodged in the bowels - here the active Ca-
-thartics are proper - In torpor of the bowels,
as in Hypochondriasis and Colica Pictonum,
the drastic purges are best, as aloes - In all
febrile diseases where the pulse is above
par, cathartics are indicated - here use
the lenient. In obstinate costiveness, lenient
purges succeed, when drastic ones will not.

The lenient and active purges are proper in
Dysentery, and in Diarrhoea in its recent
state, if the pulse be not below the par
of excitement - they are useful by exciting
new actions. They are proper in diseases
of the head, when the pulse is too active.
They have been used in Chorea Sancti Viti.
They are proper in all diseases of the Spleen,
omentum and Liver, if the pulse be excited.
In all active hemorrhages, from the lungs,
uterus &c, the lenient purges are best. They
are useful in Dropsy - persons weigh more
after taking them, owing to absorption of
air, perspiration &c - this is an argument in
favor of purges in Dropsy - they excite the
absorbents - they are indicated in all dis-
eases of the Skin, here the lenient are best.
In all obstructions of the hemorrhoidal
vessels, the lenient purges are best - In the
use of Cathartics, observe the following
Rules - all active purges operate more cer-
tainly, when combined with lenient ones,
as Jalap with Crem. tart. - Senna with Manna
Jalap with Rhubarb, Rhubarb with Cal-
omel according to Partridge - all these act
best thus combined - Liquefied purges wash
the bowels and are often more useful than
solid ones - No solid food should be taken
while the body is under the operation of
a Cathartic -

The food acts as a Counter Stimulus - a little barley water may be taken after the purge has operated. It is common to give purges once in two or three days, but they should be given daily so as to create an artificial diarrhoea - Thus we expend excitability and effect depletion. Purges like V.S. should be used as alteratives -

Cathartics are forbidden in diseases, where the system is below the par of healthy excitement - hence inadmissible in Typhus fever - in Typhoid fever they may be used - they are forbidden in the first stage of Colica Pictorum, for reasons to be mentioned hereafter - they are forbidden in most diseases of the lungs - in asthma, it is right to open the bowels, but not to create purging - They are forbidden in Hemorrhages from the bowels. To the Class of Cathartics, belong Clysters. These are preferable when the stomach is affected, disagreeably, by purges - 2 - where the Constipation is in the lower bowels or when we wish to create a revulsion from the head, also where the bladder is pressed upon by distention from collected feces - Clysters irritate but about 12 inches of the alimentary canal - purges affect the whole -

Clysters act more speedily than purges - they act both by quantity and quality - From $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to 3 gills of water sweetened with molasses, a table spoonful of Murr. Sodae and two of Pl. Olivarium, will make a good injection; as to quality - use a pint of water when you wish it to act by quantity. The smoke of Tobacco is used as a Clyster - this is best in Intussusceptio - Clysters may be compared to a hand brush, which scrapes away soot from the lower part of a chimney, while purges resemble the chimney-sweeper, who clears the soot from every part.

Diaphoretics are such medicines as promote the action of the perspirable vessels. they diminish the weight of the body - this is obvious in postillions - Sydenham says they strengthen the system - the external diaphoretics are warm air, blankets, hot bricks, cold water after an effusion of warm water; warm oil, salt, sand &c sitting over hot vapors and confining by means of a blanket placed over the head and body - this was Darwin's mode - Pediluvium is used, after which it is right to go to bed directly. Bottles of warm water placed to the feet and thighs. Do not after Exercise.

Internal Diaphoretics act

first by inducing nausea and vomiting — there are medicines which sweat without sickening the stomach, as neutral Salts — There are medicines which produce a determination to the skin by acting on the blood vessels, as vinegar, camomile tea &c — these are stimulating sweats — Some diaphoretics act by creating distention of the stomach — call these diluting sweats. Purges often produce sweating and the same effect often follows Diarrhoea — Some purging powders sweat and purge at the same time — purges sometimes check sweating — Diaphoretics are called for, when extraneous matters are floating in the system — Copious sweats may act by depletion, when they expel foreign matters from the system — sweating medicines, in order to expel foreign matters, should be either external, stimulating or diluting — Diaphoretics are proper in some cases where V.S. is forbidden and in Centrifugal diseases, as Rheumatism &c They are proper in all mild fevers — hence proper in the fevers of Great Britain — They are useful in Stomachic diseases — they are used in Colic & Dysentery — they are proper in Anasarca — here the Sand bath has been employed —

In the administration of ^{pho.}Diaphoretics,
 observe the following rules—
 Patients should lie in bed during their operation—flannels should be worn next the skin—the number of meals should be increased to 5 or 6 in a day, each proportionally small. Great attention should be paid to the temperature of the body. No permanent salutary sweat can be induced when the body is above 108° of Fahr. You may sweat a person in this state, but you will thereby create a new morbid action—Nature is thus agonized, as it were, to no good purpose. The temperature of drinks used for sweating should be regulated by the heat of the body. Sweating medicines should be accommodated to the stage of disease. In debility and depression, they are useful and often obviate disease. Sweats should be occasionally suspended in patients, lest we exhaust them—let us sweat gradually, as did Sydenham—I use sweats as I do Bark; in proper doses and repeatedly. While a person is sweating, large quantities of water are injurious—Sweats do little good in obstructions. During their use, the linen and blankets should be changed frequently—cold should be avoided—Diaphoretics are forbidden in debility—

10
They are forbidden in exhausted excitement and in fevers of violent action - In Typhus fever sweating is a dangerous symptom and is considered as a fatal sign - a moist skin only, should be regarded as favorable. This Class of medicines is unknown to the brute Creation.

Diuretics are intended to produce a natural or preternatural flow of urine - they discharge no specific matters from the system, as Cathartics do - it is possible that nature may throw off some offensive matters, by the kidneys, but this cannot be done by art - the use of diuretics is to remove obstructions from the Kidneys. They are 1st External, as cold air, cold water over the whole body, Dr Sydenham used cold air in the first stage of Small pox - Uncover a person and sit him in bed in a cool day and he will discharge urine - a Cataplasm of bruised onions applied to the vicinity of the Pubes, often acts as a diuretic - certain exercises often occasion a discharge of urine, as climbing a pair of stairs - certain noises often produce diuretic effects - the noise of a running stream of water and the sound of a bag pipe have occasioned discharges of water - Lean, diluting drinks &c. produce similar effects - the latter when combined with some diuretic medicine acts more

Certainly on the Kidneys. Squills, Turpentine, Garlic &c are diuretic and act through the medium of the stomach. Diuretics are requisite whenever U.S. is necessary - they are certainly Evacuants - Diuretics are useful in all dropsical swellings - in these cases, fear, cold applications, Saline medicines &c are best - In the Plague a profuse urinary discharge was a symptom of the forming stage of the disease - it was also the case in Yellow Fever in some persons.

In Dropsies of moderate action, tonic diuretics are proper, as Iron, garlic, squills &c. - In obstructions of the kidneys from torpor, diluting drinks and saline medicines are best - Diuretics are hurtful in atonic (diseases) dropsies - they are improper in all cases of debility - here the system requires invigorating tonics -

Expectorants are such medicines as loosen morbid excitement in the lungs, by discharging mucus, pus, phlegm &c - they act on the lungs through the medium of the stomach, by sympathy - the lungs and stomach are sympathizing with each other - puking often succeeds coughing. Some expectorants act directly on the Lungs as vapors of various kinds; Vol. Salt, ^{oil of} Amber, Tar, Garlic appear to act partly on the lungs and partly on the stomach, for they are powerful stimulants - Flaxseed tea, barley water, renaked snake root, horse radish are Expectorants - squills, Tart. Emetic, mustard whey, garlic, onions, ether, smoke of melted wax and rosen, all promote Expectoration -

Blisters act as Expectorants by revulsion and Inverse Sympathy - Expectorants are indicated in Catarrhs, Pulmonary Consumption &c - they should be used according to the State of the system.

Emmenagogues are such medicines as promote the menstrual discharge - I mention this class in conformity to custom. I know of no medicine that acts specifically as an Emmenagogue - aloes promotes the menses only by continuous Sympathy, from the Rectum to the Uterus. In cases of great morbid excitement in the menstrual disease U.S. purges, abstinence &c are proper - in low excitement, chalybeates are proper to strengthen the system before depletion.

Rialagogues act both as Revulsives & Evacuants - the evacuant Rialagogues are 1st Such as produce a discharge from the mouth and throat only, as Radix Pyrethri. - 2 Such as create a discharge of fluids in form of Saliva, from all the body - the principal of these is mercury - Sugar of lead, arsenic & Camphor has induced Salivation - Salivation by mercury is revulsive and acts by depletion - Salivation has always been an unpopular remedy and has been called, unnatural - this last is by no means true - I infer that it is natural, from the diseases of Infancy passing off in aphthae or Sore mouth - this is only an ineffectual attempt of nature to produce Salivation - In children, there is a determination to the mouth as in Canker, and to the throat as in Cynanche Trachealis - At 14 years of age nature tends to throw disease off by the mouth -

Dr Sydenham says, Spontaneous salivation has cured malignant fever in 1670 - Spontaneous salivation occurs in Small Pox that terminates favorably - a Spontaneous Salivation has cured Dysentery and Gout - From viewing Nature in her operations in mild Fevers, we often see her relieving herself by the Skin. In the worst fevers she relieves herself by the mouth and throat - a sore mouth marks a favorable crisis in our autumnal fevers - a spontaneous salivation often occurs in Maniacs, hence they have been called Sputatores or Spitters - we only excite salivation when it is necessary, Nature does it often, unnecessarily - Nature first pointed out the mode of Salivating as a proper cure - the following are useful as auxiliaries, in exciting Salivation - viz. vs. and low diet, when the pulse is active - we thus reduce the system to the Salivating point. they accelerate Salivation - Vomits are useful by rousing sensibility and the action of the absorbents - Opium assists Salivation, by inducing Costiveness and thus confining the Mercury. Cold water and Ice applied to the head assist mercury in Salivating - Dr Chisholm says Mercury acts soonest in moist weather. Dr Porter of St. Cray says Calomel acts sooner when combined with Jalap - Mercurial blisters and injections excite salivation readily. Nitre assists Mercury -

we should often vary the preparations of
 mercury in attempting to salivate. It is often
 necessary to disguise mercury in giving it to
 patients - children and maniacs will take it
 on bread and butter - this method I have often
 used - these modes of using mercury should
 be assisted by frictions, socks and rubbing
 the gums with Calomel - it is necessary to
 excite a flow of saliva in many diseases -
 When the system is below the salivating point,
 it should be elevated by wine, opium &c -
 Here the Salivation should be used as a reval-
 -sive, but not to deplete - To stop profuse saliva-
 -tion various means are employed, as rubbing the
 jaws with sweet oil, washing with a gargle of
 Borax - a wash of cold water - Blisters around the
 throat - Diuretic medicines - getting the body quite
 wet has arrested a salivation - a desideratum on
 this subject is, to procure some preparation of Mer-
 -cury that will uniformly salivate - Bleeding
 should be used when we anticipate gangrene from
 the use of Mercury - Salivation is nothing but an
 Angina and we should treat it accordingly -
 Salivation is indicated in all Malignant Fevers,
 that refuse to yield to other depleting remedies -
 in all diseases of the head, liver, lungs, kidneys or
 the joints, in obstructions, obstinate Diarrhea,
 Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, in obstinate
 tumors and ulcers - in Tetanus and all Con-
 -vulsive diseases - in visceral obstructions -
 here the mercury should be used in small doses

as an alterative, only - thus it may be employed in cutaneous diseases - for this purpose use the Oil. Canth. Salivation is forbidden in low and exhausted states of the system, in which depletion is improper and happily for us that we cannot excite it at this time - it is also forbidden when the system is greatly excited; by using it in such cases, we risk gangrene - It is forbidden in children under 6 years of age and in men above 60, for gangrene is to be feared. Salivation may be employed in old men who have no teeth - ^{or hope around teeth} In persons who have decayed teeth, salivation is very painful - It is said, a salivation can never be excited, when an abscess exists in the liver - Salivation is forbidden in diseases that tend suddenly to a crisis - Divines say, no man need hope to go to heaven on a feather bed - we might say, no man can expect to cure violent diseases with nice Jalaps, alone -

Rhines as snuff &c are used in medicine.

Not to be used in headache -
Epispastics are employed to create a discharge of serum from the blood through the pores, by inflaming the skin - They consist 1st of substances which act slowly, as Spanish flies and other flies, the inner part of some barks &c - 2 - of substances that act suddenly - as flies and mustard mixed - Boiling water - the latter is used for a large blister - take a bowl and put a towel in it that fills it - then pour in as much boiling water as the cloth will absorb - then suddenly apply it to the part on which the blister is to be made - keep it there 10 minutes and it acts without giving severe pain - dress it in the usual way -
 Blisters are indicated in all mild diseases - several must be applied at once -

they are employed in diseases of the head — they are used in obstructions — Boiling water should be preferred in diseases that threaten life suddenly — Blisters on the head never rise, but create a gentle aching — they must be kept on 24 hours — in other parts blisters are to be kept on till they rise, only — blisters seldom do good after a second dressing, hence it is best to apply a fresh blister — in deep seated diseases it is of little importance where blisters are applied, — unless the disease is affected by continuous sympathy — thus applied, they act like U.S. —

In malignant fever ~~allow~~ tending to gangrene, never apply blisters to the ankle or wrist, but to the thigh and parts more freely supplied with blood, otherwise Gangrene will be induced — Blisters may be applied in malignant fevers before the system descends to the blistering point, provided a destruction of the system stomach, is apprehended — Blisters are forbidden in diseases of too great and also of very low action —

The Typhoid pulse is the most proper state for the use of Blisters — on the 5th day of yellow fever you may apply blisters to translocate disease — they are forbidden in irritable habits and in persons subject to strangury — When Blisters are applied to the system when exactly at the blistering point, serum is discharged — when above this point, pus is discharged — when below it, nothing is discharged — the skin is often dry, and sometimes gangrene follows — In Dropsy, blisters do most

service when they excite, only, a running - In dropsy of violent action, blisters produce a discharge of pus - Blisters should be applied to different parts at once in chronic diseases, when the sympathies are in a great measure destroyed - for if one blister be applied, it will not be felt by the system - this is not the case when the sympathies are in a natural state -

Issues are intended to lessen the quantity of fluids in the body, by creating a discharge in the form of pus - Issues are divided into Issues properly so called, Setons and perpetual blisters - it would at first appear, that these remedies are disproportioned to the disease, but this is not the fact - I once had a patient in whom a Fleet cured a Pulmonary Consumption - Issues are indicated in all cases where a gradual abstraction of redundant fluids is necessary, as in Consumption - also in diseases of the brain - In Gout I prefer perpetual blisters, because they create some irritation - Issues are good in local congestions, in cutaneous humors on exposed parts, as the face - Issues should be treated up with great caution and never without a substitute - Issues have saved many from Yellow Fever - We thus finish the subject of Sedatives - they all act directly or indirectly by equalising excitement and

excitability — Nearly all the Sedative remedies used in open and Sensible States of disease, may be used in Depressed States of or diseases of Suffocated Excitement — Sedatives are necessary in order to the use of Stimulants because no Stimulant can act, except there be an accumulation of excitability — this is produced by Venæsection — The application of Sedatives in reducing morbid action should be gradual — Cold water is generally improper when there is an absence of heat — This is often the case in fevers attended with Suffocated Excitement — Bloodletting is more proper in these cases — This Class of medicines is of great importance in the Practice of Physic — they are proper in all diseases above the par of excitement —

Stimulants are divided into Stimulants properly so called — they are employed to excite action 2 — Tonics — there are numerous — they act on the predisposing and subsequent debility of disease — The stage of the disease and the previous use of depleting remedies should govern us in the employment of Stimulants — Stimulants and Tonics act by converting excitability into excitement — certain Stimulants act on particular parts — The Stimulants that destroy morbid action by excessive force are Sugar of Lead — Digitalis &c — their operation is like that of miasmata in Malignant fevers — they are proper in but few

57

diseases - Stimulants are sometimes given to reduce morbid excitement by wasting excitability. Severe frictions have cured Inflammatory Rheumatism - they are seldom safe - they are, in violent fevers, like breaking open a door instead of gently turning the lock - depleting remedies should be preferred - Letanus is often removed beyond the reach of depletion - here opium should be used freely - there are diseases that yield alike to depletion and Stimulus - as moderate bilious fevers - they yield to V.S. & Bark - they are good in Centrifugal diseases as Gout and Rheumatism - a gentleman by mistake, in a fever, took a table spoonful of Laudanum; he slept 3 days and was perfectly cured - If Stimulants bring on suddenly a violent action, it is a sign they have been used prematurely - but if they create a full and strong pulse, they may be continued - This mode of knowing the propriety of stimuli applies chiefly to the arterial system. I shall divide Stimulants into "Soporifics." these produce profound sleep - disease is often cured by very long sleep - It prevents an expenditure of Sensorial power - Nature induces sleep often that cures disease -

2. Vigilants are indicated in arterial and muscular excitement - they are intended to produce wakefulness and thus occasion an expenditure of excitability - refractory horses are cured by these means - Dr Stahl advises this remedy to prevent patients from sleeping in the delirium of fever. the remedies for preventing sleep are sitting

erect, Conversation, Strong tea and Coffee — these latter Stimulate the nervous system without affecting the arterial System — Small doses of Laudanum often repeated prevent sleep — light, sound &c —

3 Astringents are such medicines as restrain preternatural discharges from all parts of the body, as opium, Digitalis, Sugar of Lead — these act on the living fibre — some astringents change the nature of the fluids — They are only Symptomatic remedies — they are used to check excessive vomiting.

There are medicines that destroy morbid action at once and remove it from one part by exciting stronger action in another — These are direct Stimuli — the following rules are to be observed respecting them. 1st Reduce the System below the force of your medicine gradually, by depletion — this accumulates excitability — this applies to the use of Bark and Mercury — suppose the force of the disease at 40 and the force of your medicine at 30 — reduce the System to 25 and your remedy will then act with force — If the disease is at Synocha, bleed and purge till the System falls to the Typhoid state — then you may give Stimulants — It is often necessary to reduce all the Systems to the par of excitement — induce an uniform degree of weakness in all the Systems — let us learn to plumb all the systems, as it were, before we use Stimulants — the blood vessels are the prime mover of the

system, of course they must be always attended
 to in the use of stimuli - if you give stimuli
 when the nerves are above the par of excitement
 you do harm - when the nerves are at par and
 the muscles ~~below~~ ^{above} par, you cannot sleep -
 by walking we lessen the excitement of the
 muscles and sleep is produced - this is much
 better than taking an anodyne - apanetia
 induces sleep by acting on the nerves only - where
 - as opium often fails, because it acts on all
 the systems - when excitability is greatly ac-
 -cumulated, use small doses of stimulants and
 increase gradually - during their action, defend
 the system from other stimuli, as light,
 exercise &c, for these hurry the system into
 depression - 5 drops of Laudanum will excite
 sleep if excitability be much accumulated. But
 when excitability is not accumulated, give
 large doses of them at once, as in the last
 stage of some fevers - I wish to caution you
 against the use of too small doses of stimuli in
 reduced excitability - this exhausts excitability, and
 hastens the approach of death - give large
 doses - do not combine too many stimulating
 medicines together - there is much correctness
 in (~~discharging~~ ^{omitting}) giving but one stimulus at
 once, as for discharging a single arrow
 from a bow at once. Hence, opium & Bark
 is best singly in Tetanus - use all of them,
 but use them in Rotation - medicines
 apparently related in quality act differently.
 Laudanum often does good in Tetanus, when

Solid Opium fails - In Chronic diseases, we use all Stimulants, occasionally. It is sometimes useful to intermit all kinds of stimuli, as in the use of Bark and mercury - if a stimulating medicine disagree with the Stomach in a few days, it is no cause for omitting its use - this sometimes shows that the medicine will answer our purpose - it is a sign of the revival and accumulation of Excitability - frequently change the part of the body to which you apply stimulants - when the Stomach rejects or becomes insensible to stimulants, it may answer to inject them - Snuff taken into one nostril only for a long time ceases to stimulate, but if the same person snuffs in the other nostril, he will most probably sneeze - opium is often inert in the stomach, while it acts powerfully by injection - a Cock apparently dead from lightning, is roused by Electricity - by a parity of reasoning, opium injected into the Bowels, would counteract the operation of it when received into the Stomach - this I have never tried - The excitability of one part will be roused by stimulants that have no effect on another part - I had a patient who slept soundly by applying a rag wet with Laudanum round his ~~nostril~~ nose - The same stimulants that have exhausted excitability in one part will have a good effect when applied to another part - The previous use of alkalies is said by Dr S. Brown of N. Orleans, to prepare the system for Emetics - In giving stimulants always recollect the exacerbations of fever also to re-

mischievous - exhibit them during the remission or
intermission - by neglect of this rule we often
fail of curing chronic disease - in the exacerbations
of fever. such medicines are only stimuli
added to stimuli and must do harm - having
admitted specific stimuli, we must also admit
that some are feeble - the Sea air cures by the
feeble nature of its stimulus - like warm water
often vomits where warm water fails to do so -
some parts lose their excitability - this being the
case in the stomach, a vomit has no action
on it, because none of the fibres of the stomach
vibrate with the medicine - Stimulants
should be used in the morning in preference to
any other time, then the system is most ex-
citabile and most readily feels the impression
of stimuli. Lastly, Baron Humboldt says
stimulants should be given of different degrees of
strength in proportion to the grade of excitability
our knowledge of giving stimulants properly
depends on experience

There are medicines which suddenly remove
morbid excitement from one part by exciting it
in another - This is founded on a law of sensation
viz, that a strong impression will destroy a
weaker one - Dr Pearson of New York cured
a man who had taken an over dose of
Laudanum, by whipping him - thus a
powerful stimulus removed one less power-
ful - If you wish to cure Colic, first bleed and
thus reduce the system and then give Opium.
So with Blisters - reduce the system to that

point at which they act, and then apply
 them - Blisters applied in a highly excited
 state give great pain - when applied properly
 they often induce sleep - Dr Darwin says he
 found it necessary to excite delirium by opium
 to cure general Convulsions - we are too tender
 with the brain - I once heard of Dysentery
 being cured by Sontaxication, the latter being the
 most powerful stimulus - the lungs often save
 the stomach and brain in Yellow fever - Coma
 induced by opium has once cured Consumption -
 morbid action should often be translated to different
 parts, as from the muscles to the nerves -
 The relations that parts bear to each other by
 Sympathy, should be attended to in the use of
 Stimuli - When vital parts are likely to be
 disorganized from long continued disease, we
 should remove the disease to some part less
 vital - as painful sensations become pleas-
 -urable by repetition, so stimulants lose their
 force by long continuance - therefore we should
 change the part to which we apply our stim-
 -uli - Understanding and the exercise of the
 passions are stimulants - terror has killed
 patients in violent diseases & has removed
 mild fevers - it has cured headache and
 Pertussis - Joy is a powerful stimulus - as
 pleasurable sensations in life, predom-
 -inate over painful ones, so is it with dis-
 -ease - Hope should be employed with
 caution in disease - It is the vehicle through

which all medicines should be administered—
 I have seen an instantaneous change produced
 by a Physician telling his patient, Sir, it is
 impossible for you to die of your disease, if
 you wished to do so—Under the head of Stim-
 -ulants are included Galvanism and Electri-
 -city—they require care and perseverance—

Hysteria goes off in Pregnancy, only because
 the blood vessels become the seat of morbid
 excitement—In removing morbid excitement
 from one part to another, find out a weak
 part—as the ball of the great toe, in Gout.

There are medicines which prevent the recur-
 -rence of disease, by removing predisposing de-
 -bility—

Death from debility is often obviated by disease.
 I have already said that debility is not a
 disease, and I hope to satisfy you that it is not.

Tonics—In the use of these observe the fol-
 -lowing rules—1st In debility, give smaller
 doses, than when you wish to overcome weak
 morbid action—here bottles of wine may
 be given in a day—

2- In overcoming weak morbid action in
 fevers, we use $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ Bark at a dose—but
 in simple debility, only $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, two or three times
 a day—in debility it will often be necessary
 to use medicine for years—else it will do
 no good—in simple debility, durable
 tonics are preferable, as good Aliment,

and Drinks - These should occupy the first rank in our ^{tonic} medicines for debility - The best apothecary's Shop in such cases, is a good kitchen - The quality of diet should be suited to the state of the system - in the first place give milk, rice, sago, tapioca, arrow root, roasted apples &c advise agreeable aliment, for pleasure adds to the stimulus of food - when there is a want of appetite, we should not abstain from food - we never wait for an appetite for bark - advise food 5 or 6 times in a day - the stomach, in debility, must have something in it; like a school boy it must be kept busy, else it will do mischief - The meals should be small but taken often, even in the night if called for - solid food should be preferred to liquid, if agreeable - Hippocrates commends liquid food in acute diseases and solid food in chronic diseases - the less nourishing solid food is, the better, for individuals - Salt meat is a powerful remedy in debility - I knew a lady who was subject to abortion - she began the use of Salted meat, by the continuance of which her abortion was prevented - Hippocrates says, the more you nourish a weak sick man, the more you injure him - In giving aliments, regard should be had to national habits - Give an Englishman cheese and porter - to an Irishman, Sausages and Potatoes - to a German, Sour, Crout - To a Georgian man, Salt Herring -

265

to a Virginian Ham and Hominy small & great
to a Pennsylvanian and Jerseyman, Poultry
Solid food affords nourishment more slowly
than liquid food, of course, it is more proper in
debility - Food difficult of digestion is proper
in some cases of debility -

Morbid Excitement should sometimes be abstracted
from one part to another - we sometimes
remove disease from one part to another, as
from the muscles to the bloodvessels, as in
Petanues, by using opium - the bowels is
the best place to which, to remove disease
hence we use purges - Take notice, Gentlemen,
of the tendency of Nature, when you translate
disease - this is important with respect to
individual disease - in youth, disease in-
clines to the Lungs, follow this determination,
by exciting disease in the thorax, arm pits
&c. - by leeches, blisters, issues &c. - in old
age, disease tends to the bowels, in infancy,
behind the ears - the arteries are stronger
in infancy or childhood, than in adults,
in proportion to the size of the body -

DIET. There are cases, in which, patients
should use aliments of one kind only, to cure
debility - I know a gentleman cured of Dys-
pepsia, by eating a diet only of one kind -
this was boiled turnips - a diet of Carrots
cured the father of Judge Cooper of Asthma
I have a patient, cured of Gout by living on

Milk - a diet of Steamed apples has cured Consump-
 -tion - oysters have cured visceral obstructions -
 Invalids should observe an uniform hour
 in eating - a diet always the same in weight
 and measure is necessary, in some cases -
 this practice has cured Epilepsy - Dr Cheyne
 says a Dr Taylor was cured of Epilepsy by living
 on milk only - The good effects of limited
 diet depends on the State of excitability in
 the system, as in the case of Lewis Cornaro -
 It is proper for patients to eat their food
 every day at the same period - it is for
 want of this that journeys do less good than
 otherwise might be expected -

Whey alone, according to Dr Tissot, has cured
 many diseases - Eggs and milk alone have
 been employed in some diseases - Wine may
 be taken in whey or absorbed by a biscuit -
 the latter is most tonic - Ardent Spirits are
 always unsafe in disease -

Certain Drinks may be considered as a
 part of aliment - they are malt liquors -
 cyder, nourishing wines &c - They are
 more stimulating hot than cold - one pint
 in a hot state will intoxicate sooner than
 3 pints, cold -

The Cold & Warm Baths are good reme-
 -dies in debility - they are divided into
 various degrees of heat and cold - from
 110 to 100 degrees, is the hot bath -

67

from 100 to 98 is warm - from 96 to 85 is tepid,
from 85 to 65 cool, from 65 to 32, cold -
The hot and warm baths both increase the
pulse - the cold bath first weakens the pulse,
which afterwards rises, by reaction. The
cold bath is often more stimulating than
the cool, from reaction being greater - it
often induces (^{omit the} perspiration), prolapus ani,
and discharge of urine - it contracts the
skin and causes paleness of the whole body.

The following Rules are to be observed
in using the Cold Bath -

- 1st - It should never be applied in great debility,
or when the body is in a sweat -
- 2^d - It should be applied a short time only - its
stimulating effect depends on its transient
action on the body -
- 3 The head should be wetted, sometimes.
- 4 - It should be used in the morning or at noon.
5. motions, frictions &c. should be combined with
it, and it should be used thus two or three
times a day - lastly, these remedies should
be used with a view to the other remedies em-
ployed at the same time - Abduction is
seldom safe in debility - this mode is ad-
vised by Dr Currie of Liverpool - There are
certainly local applications to the body
which, when transient, are followed by
Reactions of the System -

we sometimes apply cold water to the head and warm water to the feet at once - this equalizes excitement by the combined action of the stimulus of heat and the sedative operation of cold - The hot bath is indicated in the stricture state, or protracted debility - in health its stimulus is so great as to dissolve the blood - this was the case with Dr Lockette of this College - the warm bath should generally be preferred to the hot bath - it fills the pulse and occasions a discharge of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of perspirable matter in half an hour - it enlarges the body - it should ^{be used} at 12 o'clock, 3 times a week and be continued from 10 minutes to 2 hours and a $\frac{1}{2}$ at once, according to the system - The warm and cold baths are used alternately, as in Manalgia - thus the Indians use them - they should be used in warm rooms, only - in cases of great debility, the warm water weakens by depletion through the pores - Patients in Manalgia are kept in the warm bath awhile, then taken out and put under the Shower bath - the mania bears it a few minutes, but soon cries out - Cold may be conveyed in form of air so as to be useful - thus Dr Franklin used it - he sat naked in a chair on getting up in the morning - after this he could sleep well - the stimulating effects of warm water are

rendered more powerful, by dissolving Salt
^{household} or Nitric acid in it - warm air Conveys Stim-
ulus - warm Sand, Salt &c. are used -

Exercise is a Tonic in debility - it promotes perspiration by increasing the circulation of the blood and the heat of the body - Dr. Home says, a man lost $\frac{3}{4}$ of his weight by walking in his house and $\frac{3}{12}$ when walking in the Sun - exercise promotes the action of the lymphatics - it promotes sanguification, prevents and cures obesity - it is divided into passive, mixed and active -

In using it observe the following Rules

1. Begin, in extreme weakness with friction with flannels or brushes or the dry hands. Impregnate them with some stimulating medicine, as Opl. Turpentine - The Chinese strike the body with the bare hands - It improves the tone of the system and the state of the secretions - It is useful in restoring horses after fatigue - the quantities of milk obtained from a cow, are increased by friction - Dr. Boerhaave always advised friction in debility -
2. The Cradle and Chamber Horse have cured Consumption in one case under my notice - the Chamber horse is a mixed Exercise - it is not easily obtained - as a substitute for it, I have used a long board

with its two ends placed on benches - chair is fastened in the middle in which the patient must sit - the chair is suspended from the ceiling by a rope, which is raised and lowered at pleasure -

3- Shuttle Cock - throwing balls in the air and catching them as they fall - lifting weights, swinging, gyrating, sailing and riding in carriage are all useful - Sailing is very useful - using one limb a long time is good by diffusing excitability through the body as is evident in Sailors, learners &c. - walking on the deck of a vessel at sea creates the appetite - it produces a new disease in the stomach which removes the old one - Capt. Cooke lost but 4 men of 110 in 4 years, at sea - Sailors are healthy at sea, when the ships are clean - It keeps a constant conflict between the passions. The Balloon may one day be used to remove debility - it raises the pulse - it will do service by its gentle motion, the purity of air it affords and the cheerfulness of passion excited by it -

Riding on horseback is partly active and partly passive - it varies in utility with the gait of the horse - it is indicated chiefly in predisposition to disease - it should be used moderately at first and with perseverance - it expends less excitability

71

than walking does - it may be used in morbid excitement to expend excitability, as in Catarrhs. In the use of all these, care should be taken to avoid fatigue, and they should be all accommodated to the state of the system. Invalids should never use them before breakfast. Exercise of the Lungs in speaking, often obviates debility - the habit of speaking in a low tone of voice has become a cause of Consumption in our Country.

Labour is often used in debility to cure and prevent disease - involuntary labor cures disease, but this is also effected by voluntary labor - there can be no substitute for labor and exercise as a cure for debility - nothing can supply their place, not even the cold bath - they are in truth, the Morality of the Materia Medica - The kinds of exercise should be suited to the seats of disease - as riding on horseback for a Pulmonary Consumption - Habitual debility is removed by a change of occupation - a change of the place of residence has obviated debility and disease - change of dress, diet and mode of living, have all had the same effect - after walking we require standing and vice versa - travelling is an useful and agreeable remedy -

The stimulus depends on the change of objects - associations are thereby destroyed - it is good in numerous diseases -

all animated nature seems to be affected by a change - a barren sheep will bear if removed to another country - old men protract life by migrating from one country to another - this was done by the Romans and they thus kept death at bay for a long time -

A citizen of Philadelphia went to London some time ago with all the teeth in his head loose and weak; after having been in London a few years, his teeth became quite firm -

Schirri are often converted into Cancer by thinking and talking about them -

Travelling should be to a foreign Climate - by travelling I do not mean short excursions, but long journeys by which a constant motion may be maintained - Sometimes a warm ventilated room answers the purpose of a warm climate - the heat of the room should be from 75 to 80 day & night - patients should continue in these rooms after they once ^{enter} them - Shuttlecock or some other exercise should be in the room - water should be placed on the stove to preserve moisture, by Evaporation - diet should be regular - Patients who have contracted disease in wet climates should remove to dry ones & vice versa -

73

The change of climate should be, for at least 2 years, and sometimes for life —

Mineral Waters have always been used as Tonics and Stimulants — to be useful they should be taken at their source — they act 1st By the ingredients they contain 2 — By their temperature 3 By quantity — the stimulating matters in them are Iron, Carbonic acid Gas &c. — they diffuse themselves through the whole system — they act best when taken warm — they weaken the Stomach when taken too largely & by distention and by exciting the kidneys to too large secretions $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pint before breakfast and $\frac{1}{3}$ of a pint before dinner is enough in a day — these waters often do harm for the four first days — if this continue a week, omit them — They are most useful in nervous diseases, bowel complaints and debility. They are hurtful in arterial excitability — and in some cases, induce Consumption —

Rest is useful in debility — many invalids have been destroyed for want of it — The pleasures of the Senses and mind when combined form powerful (motives) remedies to remove debility. Hope is a cheering cordial — it should be the vehicle of all our medicines — Anger frequently removes debility better than any thing else.

Sleep should be advised to weak people - it accumulates excitability by suspending motion and sensation - patients in debility should go to bed early -

Music is a powerful tonic in debility -

Voltaire said it promoted digestion -

Chilton used it - cheerful company, pleasing stories &c add to the powers of music -

Damp sheets and open windows at night are injurious to invalids - a change of climate pours a fresh quantity of stimulus on a debilitated patient, by a change of habit, dress &c - Invalids should rise at an uniform hour - they should not lie on the back, but on the side - they should avoid scenery - hence married men when affected with debility, should travel - flannel and cotton should be worn next the skin ⁱⁿ all cases - they should be worn under small clothes in men and petticoats in women - tight ligatures are injurious - mattresses are better than feather beds - blankets should be used in case of chilliness, but not otherwise - The use of a little good, sound, old wine is often the means of repairing a debilitated constitution - the effects of Intoxication in persons not used to drink ^{any} strong liquors

75

may be good in some cases - it rouses dormant excitability - Snuff should be forbidden in Chronic debility - it weakens the patient -

Medicines proper to overcome debility, are bark, wine, opium, oil of amber &c. Mercury should not be forgotten ^{as} an universal stim-
-ulus - Like a change of climate, it revolu-
-tionizes the system - The carbonate and filings of Iron are its best preparations - In the administration of all these medicines I have mentioned, the state of the system should be particularly regarded - If marked excitement should return, tonics must be suspended until it is again removed - To render these medicines effectual, we should guard the system from the remote and exciting causes of disease - colds should be avoided, also costiveness - Some Physicians advise good aliment, others exercise, other mineral waters &c. but such men err in practice - all the remedies for debility should be attended to -

Syncope is often cured by a few drops of cold water thrown ~~on~~ ^{into} the face - here ex-
-citability is accumulated - Asphyxia is often cured by plunging the body into cold water - Gangrene has been cured by blisters externally, Bark, wine &c. internally -

76
Stimulating & Tonic remedies should be
administered in the following ways —

- 1st By the mouth — they do most service when taken into the mouth and held on the tongue until they dissolve — lavender dropst on Sugar is useful in this way — here they act on the fauces, cheeks & directly — a pint of wine sipped gradually, will intoxicate, where twice that quantity would have had little effect, if taken immediately — this shows the advantages of taking medicines by the mouth
- 2 — By the lower bowels by means of clysters — they should be first washed with warm water — opium, bark and aliments are useful in this way
3. By the nose, as Vol. alkali, Camphor, Cephalic Snuffs &c. — 4th By the lungs, as vapor of Tar and Smoke of Rosin —
- 5 — Upon the most irritable parts by the pores, as Camphor — I have known Scurvy — nocturnal emissions cured by applying cloths wet with Camphor, between the thighs — In pains of the joints, Camphor, opium and sweet oil mixed, Burgundy pitch, bark, turpentine, mustard and pepper, sweet oil alone, are beneficial remedies — Plasters of Shoemaker's wax are often very useful — The warm hand applied for a considerable length of time has cured

pain in the side - Most of these remedies act by friction, by external determination, or by sympathy. The parts on which they act most are the Stomach, belly, inside of the thighs, near the perineum, soles of the feet, armpits and arm-pits -

Medicines that remove & redundant matters, as mucus, air, worms, feces, water, acid humors and bile out of the body are vomits, purges, diuretics, deobstruents, tonics, and now and then surgical operations - Sometimes also depleting remedies, as vs. The morbid acid of the Stomach may be removed by Ipecacuanha, Magnesia, &c. acrid bile may be obtunded by the vegetable juices - calculi are said to be dissolved by lime (juice) water - Mercury is said to destroy the virus of the venereal disease, by mixing with it in the body - this is highly probable, for we know of no evacuant that so speedily cures the disease - certain demulcents used in Catarrh, often cure & diarrhoea - Sulphur is said to destroy the Itch by mixture -

Medicines which remove disorder from obstructions seated in the viscera or any part of the body are tonics as Bark, Steel, mercury, exercise also abstinence bordering on fasting -

78
Obstructions of the Capillaries without
fever are to be removed by external
stimuli - fear sometimes cures obstructions
Nearly all obstructions arise from acute
or chronic inflammation. Some
medicines are said to cure by quality - but
of these I say very little - some gasses
are said to act thus - we can do without
their assistance -

All the Causes that induce pain act
mechanically or chemically upon the
system - pain is sometimes a remedy
for disease - the causes that produce
pain, do it by exciting a tendency to
a solution of continuity in a part.

Remedies for Pain are to be used

1st According as the Remedy is mechanical
or chemical 2 - According to the part in
which it is seated whether external or
internal 3 According to the grade and the
duration of pain - chronic pain requires
different remedies from those for acute
pain - 4 - According as the pain is local
or general. 5 and last, according as the
pain is constant or in paroxysms -
The remedies are 1st Depletion, as V.S.
purging, vomiting, sweating - these
are indicated in arterial excitement -
the effects of bleeding are most certain -
Depletion is useful in muscular

pain, without arterial excitement - we thus lessen muscular excitement and translate it to the blood vessels - as in Colic -

2^d Fasting - this lessens pain by reducing excitability.

3^d When the action of the blood vessels is mitigated by opium, as in Pneumony with Expectoration - it is safest in Centrifugal diseases.

It may be used in muscular diseases where there is not much fever, as in Tetanus; when opium will not lay on the stomach, inject it by the rectum in the form of R. Thebaic. when this fails, use large quantities of Hops -

4- Cold air is chiefly indicated in great morbid excitement, whether of the muscles or blood vessels - ice added to it and put on the head and other parts was useful in Yellow Fever - it relieves pain from Hemorrhoids, Gout and Rheumatism -

5- Cold water is indicated in great morbid excitement, as in a pained limb - also applied to the head - its permanent use is requisite for its success -

6- Hot or warm water - the former taken internally acts as an anodyne - warm water relieves pain when applied externally - as the Pediluvium - it is useful in Colic and pain of the Head -

7- Demulcents and Oils applied to the Skin - as poultices to the abdomen -

Oil relieved rheumatic pains -
Sweet oil rubbed on the belly has cured the
pain of Colic, Dysentery &c - oils of all
kinds lessen the action of the pulse when
externally applied - to these add the
thrusting of a pointed limb into a
cow's maw or into the belly of an
animal just killed - the ancient
Romans used Baths of oil - de-
-mulcents act by obviating acrimony -
8 - Gentle frictions with the hands - these tho'
apparently feeble, are excellent - belly -
ache has been relieved thereby, - they
relieved Lord Nelson's pains in the last
illness of that great man - the effects of
these remedies are very great -
9 - Violent frictions with the hands. Thus
the Indians cured Capt. Cook of a vio-
-lent disease - tight bandages round the
head have cured headache - one of the
Indian tribes while Gen. Lewis was
among them cured the pains of Colic
by treading on the abdomen, for about
10 minutes - Rubefacients as Glycer
mustard, blisters, & caustics, red hot iron,
have been used to relieve pain in exter-
-nal parts - the late Mr Davidson Pro-
-fessor of Languages in this College

relieved his Rheumatic pains by the actual Caustery - Mustard does most good when applied near to the part affected - the part in which the pain is situated is so pre-occupied with excitement, that a new stimulus will not affect it.

10 - Cutting or destroying a nerve leading to a pained part, has destroyed the Sensation of pain -

11 Pain is often relieved by inducing a revulsive action - violent excitement of the trachea by crying out, lessens pain in other parts - hence patients in surgical operations should not be prevented from crying out - women bear the pains of parturition, better, when they cry out most - the British Soldiers used to chew bullets to relieve the pain of wounds. Pains in the head, stomach and bowels are quickly relieved by the application of mustard to the feet - this is by revulsive action - exciting strong impressions on the ears by loud noises has relieved the pain of Gout - it has been remarked that two children seldom cry long together, one crying loudest, overpowers the other - Balm tea has relieved pain - Water, was one of the last cries of the dying Lord Nelson -

Rest in an incumbent posture on the back, has relieved head ache and convulsions, especially in Fevers - the rest here resembles the motionless rest of death - Exercise in riding and walking often relieves pain - employment relieves pain from wounds - Electricity and Galvanism have relieved pain from wounds - Periodical pains yield to Bark - Issues have relieved pain in the eyes, when no other medicines were of service - the excitement or reduction of certain faculties relieves pain - also the excitement of the passions - The Indians relieve pain, by fits of violent danger - The French soldiers sometimes sing while a limb is getting amputated - pressing a roll of Sulphur between the fingers and hand is said to relieve pain - it acts only by inducing revulsive action - Besides natural pains, there are also artificial pains - these are occasioned in a surgical operation - to relieve them, would it not be best to operate at intervals? And as a transient suspension of sensation is induced by large doses of Opium, without injuring the brain, would it not be proper in such operations to give large quantities of opium -

The means of attaining Longevity - this is by no means foreign to our profession - It consists in accommodating the stimuli of life to the excitement and excitability of the system - The same means which prolong

life in me, would destroy it ⁱⁿ another. Let the diet, drinks, labor &c be adapted to the state of the system, also the predispositions, national habits &c - I cannot help lamenting the imperfections of our knowledge of medicine.

The Physician who expects to cure disease, without a reference to the state of the system, may be compared to a Bermudean sailor, who ~~can~~ when he sets out to sea, throws out shingles from both sides of the ship, to serve as a guide on his return.

As well might the letters of the alphabet be placed in a box and jumbled together and then be turned out in the form of a Poem, as for medicine to cure disease, without being accommodated to the state of the system - There is a Syntax in Medicine as well as in language - Here then, Gentlemen, we end our Therapeutics; I will ~~not~~ apply them to our lectures on the Practice of Physic - Dean Swift defined fine writing, "to consist in proper words in proper places" - So in medicine, fine Practice consists in giving the proper medicines in suitable states of the system - Bonaparte has not discovered a single new implement of war, but by a proper ~~not~~ application of old ones, he has destroyed & annihilated many armies. End







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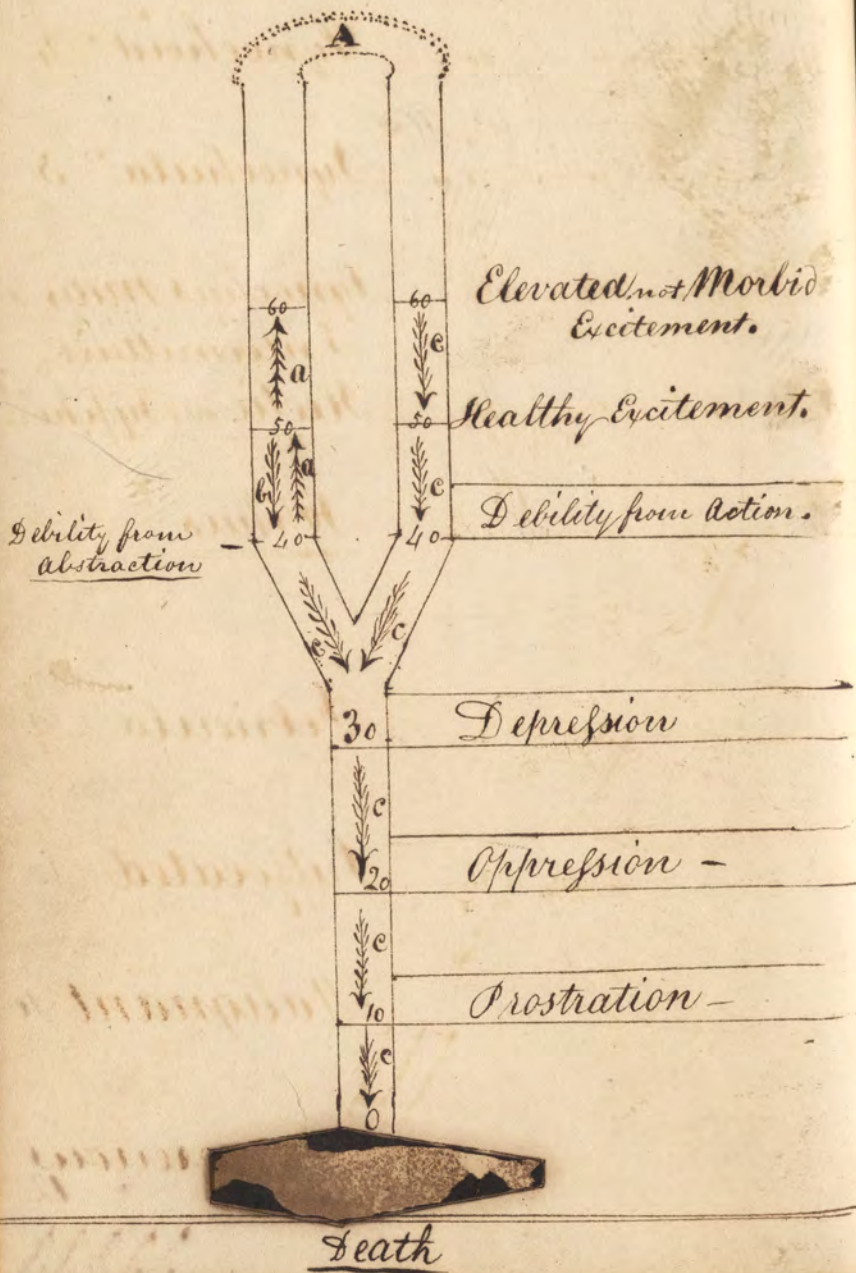
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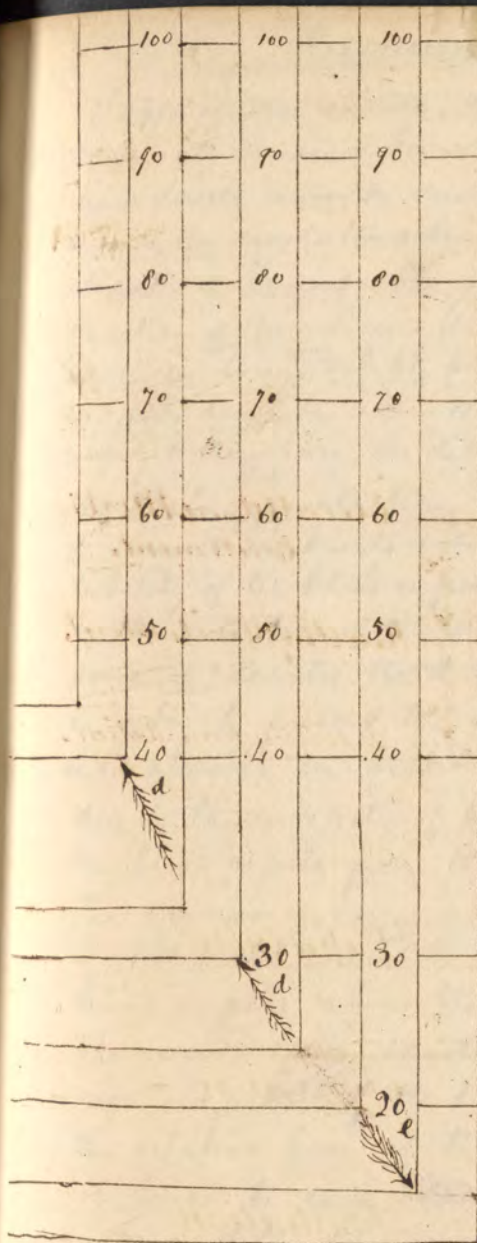
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Table of Scale





Synochus fortis 180

Synocha 2

Synochoid 4

Synochula 3

Synochus Mitis 5

Intermittent

Hectic and Typhoid 7

Typhus 8

Febricula 9

Suffocated 19

Malignant 11

Gangrenous 12



Thymus

Thymus

Thymus

Thymus

Thymus

Thymus

Thymus

Thymus

Thymus

Thymus

Thymus

References

9.

Table of the remote, predisposing, exciting and proximate causes of Fever - page 84 200 - The straight lines directly under A denote the blood vessels - The arrows, a, a denote the action of the stimuli that induce elevated excitement - The arrows b, c, denote the abstraction of stimuli and the reduction of the system, thereby inducing, Delirium from Abstraction. The arrows c, c, c, c, c, denote the action of stimuli in producing ac-
-cording to their force, the debility of action, depression,
oppression, prostration and death. The arrows, d,
d, denote irritants which by acting on the exci-
-tability of the blood vessels, suddenly accumulated
by the reduction of excitement, induce fever - The
arrow e, denotes the abstraction of stimuli
in order to prevent the system from being raised
into obvious and sensible fever. The arrows, f, f, f,
denote the necessity of powerful stimuli to excite
the blood vessels from their prostrated state -
The arrows g, g, g, g, g denote the necessity
of still more powerful stimuli to raise the
blood vessels above the point of prostration.
The curved lines denote the convulsive or ir-
-regular action of the blood vessels in fever with
the relative force of the twelve primary forms
of fever to each other and to the healthy
actions of the blood vessels - These relations
are (examples ~~to~~) expressed by numbers as-
-cending from 50 to 100, and from 50 des-
-cending to 0: _____

The Practice of Medicine

Gentlemen

We come now to apply the principles taught in our Physiology, Pathology and Therapeutics to the Practice of Medicine — Dr Sydenham first suggested the plan of dividing diseases and their symptoms — he was followed by Dr Cullen — our Science has been much injured by the misapplication of other Sciences, as Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy; let it not be supposed that I wish to depreciate any of these Sciences; like the vires medicatrices naturæ, they should be used merely as handmaids.

In the history and treatment of disease, I shall banish Nosology. My reasons for this are as follow — Diseases which so frequently change their form and place cannot be designated like plants and animals by unchangeable characters — certain parts of the body possess what Dr Johnson calls an intercommunication of Sensation, as the thorax and bowels — Anatomy and Physiology are both opposed to Nosology — Nosology is incompatible with the causes of disease, which are remote, predisposing, exciting and proximate. Each of these, we have proven to be a Unit — all exciting causes are Irritants. The proximate cause of all disease is morbid Excitement. Nosology is incompatible with the changes of disease, depending on predisposing causes,

as Season, climate &c. The difference made by climate is to give the disease, in the different climates different determinations - Thus the yellow Fever of the United States and the Plague of Asia are the same disease - the effect climate is to determine the disease, in the former to the viscera, in the latter to the Skin, producing Carbuncles &c - Time has a great effect in changing diseases - How different is the Leprosy now, from what it was 200 years ago! -

Nosology is incompatible with the character of Epidemics - two or three diseases are often blended together with an Epidemic - It is incompatible with the seats of disease - we often see disease fly from one part of the body to another. We do not call rain by different names, as it falls on a hill, plain, or valley - Nor do we give different names to the same club, as it is used in different parts of the body by an angry man -

Nosology proposes the causes of diseases also their Symptoms - Many diseases, I have told you, are dumb and have no Symptoms - Hepatitis often kills, without any sign of the seat of the disease - In many dissections there have been found no signs of the causes of disease, but every thing often appears natural - Who can tell in a sick stomach with head ache, which is

the primary affection? Nosology disregards
 the different and successive stages of disease —
 It has rendered many diseases mortal by not at-
 tending to the different stages — Nosology is opposed to truth,
 it places Apoplexy, Palsy, among nervous diseases,
 while they are accompanied with fever — It places
 Dropsy, Scumy &c. among Cachexia — now these
 are febrile diseases and yield to antifebrile reme-
 -dies — It excludes most of the diseases of Children,
 because they cannot describe the seats and
 pains of diseases — It dooms all domestic ani-
 -mals to death for the same reason — Let no
 Nosologist approach a sick child — the pulse,
 only, indicates the state of the system — Nosology
 does harm by preventing an attack of disease
 in its forming state. It does harm by inducing
 us to believe, there are as many diseases, as there
 are remote and exciting causes — It leads us to
 prescribe different remedies for the same dis-
 -ease and for diseases supposed to be different.
 There is no difference between Gangrene from
 cold and the same from heat, yet Nosologists
 treat them differently — There is no difference
 between Inflammatory Rheumatism from
 Intoxication and from Cold, yet they are treated
 differently — Nosology varies its remedies
 with the various translations of disease.
 Hepatitis and Mania depend on the same
 morbid state of the blood vessels, yet how
 differently do Nosologists treat them —

95 Nosology does harm by unnecessarily multiplying medicines, hence the origin of liver worts, brain worts, womb worts and a thous and other worts - The practice of treating every disease by a particular medicine resembles the Spaniards who invoke a different Saint to watch over and cure every disease - You have seen the same practice employed in our Hospital in two diseases apparently different - I mean Rheumatism and mania - the same remedies were successful in both, viz. V.S. purging, low diet &c - We prescribe V.S. in Inflammation of the Lungs and brain, but bleed most in the latter, on account of its greater importance - Nosology has done harm by creating disputes among Physicians about the remote causes and seats of diseases. It does harm by exposing our Science to the charge of uncertainty - this is owing to the difficulty of fixing distinct lines between different diseases - but this is not concerned with our Profession, necessarily - It was not intended that we should know the seats of all diseases and for wise reasons. Nosology has done harm by leading Physicians to undervalue the works of Dr Sydenham - The doctrine of Nosology does harm by making us Confide in memory and not in judgement -

It consigns a Physician to indolence - Nosology may be compared to a cabinet with numerous doors, all of which has different locks and keys - The doctrine of the Unity of disease is like a cabinet whose doors may be all opened by one key - Nosology requires us to know the disease and its appropriate remedy, and all that we have to do is to pitch in the medicine - Nosologists may have good memories, but bad judgements - They resemble the Quaker's horse, who on travelling a hard road came to a quagmire and had like to have stuck fast in the mud - 4 years after this, the Quaker and his horse were travelling the same road and on coming to the place in which he had been stalled, but which was now dry, the horse stopped and would not go further, in spite of entreaties - The Quaker somewhat vexed, after reflection, gravely said, Horse! thou hast a good memory, but a miserable judgement - a Nosologist has no need of judgement - the less he thinks, the better. Very different is the practice indicated by a belief in the Unity of Disease. Simple as is the Unity of disease, it requires more exertion of mind than nosology, nay even more bodily exertion. All the grades of morbid excitement, convalescence, debility, intermissions &c, all demand their appropriate remedies.

The unity of disease exposes a physician to a situation similar to that of the mariner. He must be prepared to meet all the dangers of storms, must look out for squalls, keep a constant eye on his compass, reef and unreef his sails, according to existing circumstances. Nosology is acquired with difficulty, but practised with ease. A knowledge of the unity of disease is easily acquired, but it is practised with immense difficulty. I wish you to be impressed with this idea. I have been accused of simplifying medicine, so that any mechanic may practise it; this charge is absolutely false. Many Nosologists have been good Physicians, as were Sydenham, Boerhaave, Haller, Cullen &c. Fluxham has one accession emerged from the trammels of Nosology and has a knowledge of the true principles of medicine (See his work, Peripneumonia) - Where was the mighty genius of Dr Sydenham when he suggested Nosology? where, where was Reason? but the life and practice of Sydenham have made an ample atonement for his error - Let us say unto Nosology, depart thou many headed monster of folly and mischief, thou murderer of the human race, to the chambers of darkness in the midst of dead men's bones and musty books, whence thou

Came; there to remain and let none have
mercy on thee, but ~~to~~ mayest thou gnaw
thy chains' fore and, until thou art dead,
dead, dead !!!!!

While Nosology retains a standing among
some Physicians, it will be necessary to use the
names of diseases - this must be the case until
the Unity of disease be more generally received.
Dr Cullen's practice is a good work, for an
account of the Symptoms of diseases.

Dr Brown divides diseases into Sthenic &
Asthenic - this though incorrect, is less of -
-ceptionable than that of Dr Darwin. The
latter makes ^{diseases} ~~sensation~~ of 4 kinds viz of
Sensation, of association, of motion and of
volition - I reject this division also. as well
might we divide clouds by their colors or
size on a windy day, as to divide diseases
and their Symptoms. Schoolmen have
compared the difficulty of maintaining an
arrangement in Science to that of holding
an eel by the tail. Hippocrates calls life
a great Circle, in which we can find be-
-ginning nor end - the same may be said of
all arrangements in medicine, they have
neither beginning nor end. A Clergyman
who cannot pray without his book is like
a Nosologist - he who can pray et tempore

resembles the Practitioner who holds in the unity of Disease - It has been said that Nature abhors a vacuum, she also detests the division of diseases - we have no retreat from all the uncertainties of medicine, but in the unity of disease. This retreat is not a circle but a point, from which we have an ample view of the whole empire of medicine. The unity of disease embraces every possible form of disease -

I shall arrange diseases under two classes -

1st Such as appear chiefly and universally in the blood vessels and certain viscera, in that form which is called Fever -

2 - Such as appear in the blood vessels and the nervous system (in the latter of which are included nerves, muscles, brain and mind) and the alimentary canal, predominating in each of them, more or less according to circumstances.

I shall follow this order in the following Lectures -

We must, for awhile, conform to the tyranny of medicine in the division of diseases - they have been divided into acute and Chronic - primary and secondary.

The blood vessels hold the highest rank in the system, they are its outposts and Sentinels; hence they are more predisposed to disease than other parts and their disease is fever - this is the most common disease of the body -

100

of Fevers. I shall not attempt to give you a definition of fever. It appears in so many different forms, that a just view of it can only be given in a minute detail of all its symptoms. In order to render the theory I am about to deliver more simple and intelligible, I shall premise a few general propositions —

1st Fevers of all kinds are preceded by general debility — this debility is native or acquired. The former is the effect of Panguineries pre-disposition and exists at all times in many constitutions. The latter is induced 1st By such preternatural or unusual stimuli, as after first elevating the excitement of the system above its healthy grade and thereby wasting a part of its strength, afterwards reduces it down to what I call, Debility from action, the Indirect debility of Brown. 2^d By such an abstraction of 'natural stimuli', as to reduce the system below its healthy grade of excitement and thereby to induce what I have called, Debility from abstraction. This general debility is the same in both cases. When induced in the latter way, the system is more excitable than in the former case. The constant action of Stimulants will often reduce the system to a Strictum State and produce Typhus — That fever is ^{induced} by general debility, I infer from all its Causes, all of which act by reducing the excitement

101
of the system by the abstraction of stimuli or by their excessive or unusual application.

Cold is universally acknowledged to be a predisposing cause of fever — that it debilitates I infer from the languor which it produces and by its lessening the force and frequency of the pulse — Fear, grief and despair, excessive evacuations from the bowels, urinary passages or blood vessels, and famine all produce debility — Heat, intemperance, unusual labor and exercise, violent exertions of mind and such causes as tend to overstretch parts &c. these act by undue quantity of stimulus, they wear down the system. The influence of debility in predisposing to fever is obvious and in its attacking most commonly at night.

2. Debility being formed in the system by the causes above enumerated, a sudden accumulation of excitability takes place, whereby a predisposition is created to fever.

3. Depression manifests itself in an inability to walk or stand without pain; chilliness, shrinking of the hands and face. This, Dr Brown calls, Indirect Debility — These symptoms characterize what I call the Forming State of Fever.

4. Reaction is induced — and according to its greater or less force, consists the

(and States)

different grades of fever. This reaction in the blood vessels is irregular and convulsive in its nature — I believe it is solely mechanical and dependant on the elastic and muscular power of the blood vessels, for I have proven to you their muscularity and their irritability. It is purely mechanical then, no vital principle in the business — Hence the disease extends to the whole sanguiferous system, but to this rule, there are exceptions — the vessels are sometimes affected with disease, in which the heart does not participate, and vice versa. — The heart and pulmonary vessels are often irregular in their actions, while the radial artery is regular — Sometimes the vessels on one side of the body are less active than those on the other — the vessels in the head are often excited while those in the limbs are in a natural state — While morbid excitement takes place in the arterial system, depression takes place in the bowels and muscular system — here excitement appears to occupy a part which it should not hold — here appears to be an *Error loci* — there are few diseases in which depression does not take place in any part of the body — If the body has been exposed to great cold and afterwards affected by heat, pleuritis &c.

fallow - for excitability has been accumulated by the cold and heat acting on this accumulated excitability, produces excitement - Has the body been affected with labor, its excitement is decreased and excitability is increased and a glass of wine or full meal at this time will produce fever - When the body is debilitated & excitability accumulated, a sudden noise will often create convulsions -

5 - There is but one exciting cause of fever and that is stimulus - Heat and cold act by their stimulus in producing fever - this is of great application - this establishes the sameness of pleurisies & from whatever cause - there is but one Pleurisy - it is an Unit - to these facts, there is a single objection - Heat and cold may produce fever without the aid of an exciting cause - here the sudden abstraction of excitement destroys the equilibrium and this becomes an irritant. In sleep, the circulation is languid and a stagnation of blood sometimes ensues - this becomes an irritant and causes dreams -

6 - There is but one Fever, let the causes be ever so numerous and various -

The products of fever prove it to be an Unit -

7- An ordinary fever being in the blood vessels, it follows that Angina, Pleurisy &c are but symptoms of a primary fever - I except from these, diseases produced by local injuries - they are uncommon - I said the action of the arteries was irregular in fever, but here they are regular - I said there were 6 primary forms of disease, 1 Spasm, 2 Convulsion, 3 Aura dolorifica, 4 Itching, 5 Suppressed Excitement and 6 Prematural heat - Now in fever, Convulsion is the form that generally takes place - this is proven by the sense of touch - this Convulsive action appears 1st in the arteries - 2nd In a determination of blood to different parts -

The History of the Phenomenon after resolution itself into a Chain consisting of 5 links - 1st Debility from Action - 2nd An increase of excitability 3. Stimulating powers applied - 4th Depression, 5th and lastly 6th Irregular or Convulsive action or 7th post morbus.

We now proceed to examine the phenomena of fever - they are 2 - 1st Such as are transient, as the Symptoms of Fever, these are more or less common to all

105 fevers—2—Such as are permanent,
or more fixed—these have given rise to
certain 'Specific' names—I call them,
states of Fever—

1st of the Symptoms of Fever—

Lassitude is the effect of depression of the
whole body, which precedes fever.

Tenors are the natural consequence of the abstraction
of that support which the muscles derive from
the fullness or tension of the blood vessels—

Morbid excitement is the highest grade of dis-
-ease—Inflammation is the second grade—The
effects of morbid excitement in the blood vessels

when not removed by medicine are 1st In-
-flammation—this is produced by an effusion
of red particles of blood into serous vessels—
it is what Dr Baerhwaane calls Error Locii—

it is the second grade of fever—2 Secretion
of the Serum of the blood in consequence of
rupture, constituting Dropsy—3 Secretion

of Lymph, by adhering to surfaces and
forming membranes—4 Secretion of pus and
black matter from the bowels and kidneys—

5. An effusion of all parts of the blood in
consequence of rupture of the vessels—6
Gangrene, from the death of the blood vessels—

7 Rupture of the blood vessels producing he-
-morrhage. 8 Phlegmon, redness, petechiae,
pustules &c 9 Schiari, lumps &c in

different parts of the body. Lastly, morbid excitement produces death - this arises from the following causes 1st a sudden destruction of the excitability of the blood vessels - 2. Disorganization of parts essential to life - 3 a change of the fluids, so as to render them destructive to the vital organs. 4 Debility from the exhausted state of the excitability of the blood vessels - All the effects of fever are different according to its grade - very high or low excitement in fever causes death without any marks of inflammation - All the different states of fever may be divided 1st Into such as affect the whole arterial system. 2 Into such as affect the arterial system, at the same time, that some local diseases exists. 3. Into such as appear to pass by the arterial system and to fix themselves in other parts - I call these States of Fever, misplaced - The States of fever are as follow

I The Malignant State of Fever. This constitutes the highest grade of morbid diathesis - It is known by attacking frequent - by without a chilly fit, by coma, a depressed pulse, slow or intermitting, by absence of pain, a natural temperature of skin - the absence of chills is a bad

107 Sign - this State of fever may occur in
Gout, Plague &c. the veins and arteries
are both paralysed in some cases -

2. The Gangrenous State of Fever. I reject
such a thing as putrefaction in the living
body, altogether. What Physicians call
putrefaction is nothing but the issue of a
violent disease left in the hands of Nature,
or accelerated by stimulating medicines -
Impureisms without the aid of any mi-
-asmata will often produce this state of
fever - a putrid fever of the whole body
is exactly the same, in its nature, as
gangrene of a limb -

3. Synochus Fortis or Inflammatory.
state of fever - it attacks suddenly with chills;
and is succeeded by a quick, frequent, not
tense pulse; great heat, thirst, pain in the
bowels, joints, breast, side &c. - it occurs in
~~Pleurisy~~, Gout, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever.

4. Synocha, this attacks with a
chill, succeeded by a full, quick, round and
tense pulse - The autumnal bilious fever
also gout often appear in this form -

5. Synochula ^{also Pleurisy} is that state of fever
in which the pulse is small, but tense
and quick - Patients in this fever are

Seldom confined to head - It is sometimes observable in Chronic Rheumatism and in Pulmonary Consumption.

6. Synocha - this State of fever inclines much to Synachia - it is a compound of Synachia and Synachula - full, sometimes tense, sometimes not -

7. Synochus. Uti occurs in Milder Bilious and Inflammatory Fevers -

8. Typhoid - this State of fever is composed of the Synocha and low Chronic state of fever. It occurs in hectic and puerperal fevers - Dr Butler calls it Low How nervous fever. the pulse is often tense -

9. Typhus. this is known by a weak, frequent pulse, disposition to sleep, torpor of the alimentary Canal, tremors of the hands, dry tongue and sometimes diarrhoea - These symptoms are common in Jail, Ship and Hospital fevers, - Its common name is Nervous fever, but it is very improper - When of long duration I call it after Dr Butler, the Low, chronic State of Fever, We have acute and chronic Rheumatism, acute and chronic Inflammation, and why not

acute and Chronic Fever. After 10 or 12 days, the pulse assumes the Synocha State—

10 — Hectic — this differs from all the other States of fever by the great regularity of its paroxysms, in which, chills, sweats &c are included — It appears more than any other to reside exclusively in the blood vessels — the appetite will be good, bowels regular, intellect sound and yet the patient in a pulmonary Consumption —

11 — Intermittent — this is common to all the States of fever I have mentioned. It occurs in most universally and distinctly in those who are of a Bileous Diathesis —

12 — Tubercula — here the morbid action of the blood vessels is so feeble as to be scarcely perceptible — it seldom affects the brain — The English call it Inward fever. Volney says, that when he travelled through the United States, he did not see any who were sick, exempt from it.

The 12 States of fever are primary in the arterial system — all that are to be mentioned, relate to these or are compounds of them. They often blend their symptoms — the departure from uniformity of symptoms, must be sought for in the changes of the weather,

irritants &c — the proceed next to speak of
the cure of Fever — But before we begin,
let me say, procul, procul est Nasologus —

Stand off, stand off, ye Nasologists —
Nasologists consider fever in its forming state as
a sacred thing, not to be meddled with.

My system tells you to meet disease in its
forming state —

Principia alia et sero medicinis paratur

You must prescribe for the premonitory symp-
toms of fever.

1. Elevated Excitement occurs more in
children than adults — it is a precursor of fever.
it appears in children in unusual playfulness.
in dryness and crisping of the hair in cats —
in this state, if cats are thrown out of a win-
-dow, they do not fall on their feet. The
marquis of Mirabeau had curled hair; whenever
he was about to be attacked with fever, his
hair became straight — elevated excitement
consists chiefly in a frequent, full but not
morbid state of the pulse — wakefulness,
dreams, redness and yellowness of the eyes,
burning sensation in the mouth and stomach,
sensation in the eye of the colors of a rainbow,
a smell on rubbing the hands, like that of
Hepar Sulphuris — correct dreams — cessa-
-tion of customary pain — drying up or

111
breaking out of old sores - activity of
body and vivacity of mind - an increase
of appetite or a dislike to some customary
article of diet - profuse discharges of urine
take place in Elevated Excitement - the
pulse is full and frequent but not irregu-
-lar - these symptoms always precede in a
greater or less degree all forms of great mor-
-bid excitement - a total disrelish of
coffee and tobacco has preceded, as a sign,
of Yellow Fever - the remedies for this are
rest, abstinence, gentle purges, bleeding
in small quantities - the latter often prevents
an attack of Yellow fever - this was the practice
of a Surgeon in a Regiment to which he belonged
he bled the whole Regiment - this practice
was likewise used by Dr Mitchell of Virginia -
the gradual discharge from Issues and blisters
is very good in children - the Signs of debility
however produced, are costiveness, sweating,
sleepiness, sweet taste in the urine, a kind
of Diabetes, as it were, and distressing dreams -
Children thus situated, soon get tired of standing
or walking and wish to be taken into
their mother's lap - this is relieved and
cured by rest, the pediluvium, warm tea,
cheerful society and avoiding all things
which tend to depression - Study, if the
debility be not induced by study, is a

good remedy.

Symptoms of Depression are weakness of the limbs, shrinking of the hands and face, weak pulse, yawning and gaping - the remedies are rest; this consists in refraining from labor of every kind - it is best to go to bed with ones clothes on, for the very act of undressing excites disease - by lying in bed the excitement and excitability are equalised - the muscles are relaxed - rest was found to be an excellent remedy in the forming stage of the Sweating Sickness in England - perfect quiescence in bed is the best mode - the least motion has induced convulsions in the Yellow Fever and chillness - travelling in mild fever often renders it mortal -

abstinence or fasting is good in Depression - this acts by abstracting the stimulus of aliment - it has prevented bilious fever in Delaware State - thin, diluting drinks may be used - by abstinence, fevers have been avoided for years - By rest and fasting the famous Maehlin, the player, extended his life to 100 years of age. Gentle Stimulus - I say gentle, for this is requisite in depression -

The depression being attended with an accumulation of excitability, moderate stimuli are necessary - powerful ones do injury - the pediluvium, warm bath warm bed are important remedies - cold beds are very injurious in fever - Sage tea wine whey, Laudanum &c. - these liquors act by quality - Some physicians prescribe salt herrings to create thirst in the forming state of fever - a gentle stimulus may be had from diluting drinks - Dr Currie has advised cold water to be thrown on the head in the forming state of fever - it can hardly be safe in a depressed state of the blood vessels -

Gentle Evacuations are proper in depression - change of air, Dr Lind tells us, is very useful - the pure air acts as a gentle stimulus - lenient purges are excellent in the forming state of fever, when the disease is nearly formed - Dr Gordon speaks well of them -

Gentle Vomits have prevented fever, when given in its forming state - I was in the habit of carrying Emetics in my pocket in the American War and giving one to every Soldier that complained of being sick - vomits were excellent remedies in the Break Bone fever of this City -

Moderate Bleedings (3rd) are useful in the forming state of fever - this acts by accumulating excitability, and thus subjecting the System to the action of Stimuli of the highest kind - the loss of a large quantity of blood at this time has produced fever -

Gentle Sweats with diluting drinks are good - discharge of heat from the body by cool air applied, has been found very advantageous - this was the case with myself - cold water is also used - Dr Lind advises a blister applied to the head in depression I have thus mentioned all the remedies for depression - but I have said that the premonitory signs do not come in the order I have laid down, at all times - they are not uniform, there is no such thing as disease by itself - all the symptoms mentioned are sometimes blended together and even some degree of morbid action is now and then added to them, as in pain - While depression, debility and elevated excitement precede disease, they nevertheless sometimes exist after the disease has formed - debility in the muscles, depression in the bowels and ^{the} blood vessels highly excited -

Depression is always the effect of more or less disease - a knowledge of this leads us to prescribe moderate stimulants as disease and fever is always partial, the parts exempt from them are affected always with one or more of the premonitory symptoms - There are few fevers that we cannot prevent or cure by meeting disease in its forming state - It is of the utmost importance to attack disease in its forming state - thus a great deal of mortality would be prevented - we not only prevent death, but also a good deal of solicitude and pain by meeting a disease in its forming state -

of the Cure of Fever when formed

Is fever a curable disease or can we only relieve it? Dr Cleghorn says when Intermitting fever of warm climates has formed, it is impossible to cure them - this opinion is favored by analogy of the Small pox, measles, Hooping Cough &c which always run their course in spite of medicines - but there are exceptions to Dr C's remark - there have been recoveries from yellow fever by profuse hemorrhages

from the nose - the Syncope induced thereby gave the blood vessels their natural action - A Cholera morbus has cured fever after it was completely formed - Profuse sweats have frequently cured fever as Pringle tells us - I would rather trust to Bleeding than to sweats - a strong dose of opium has been advised in the forming state of fever and is said to have cured in some cases - large doses of Bark have been given so as to induce prostration but the system is always affected afterwards with obstructions - These remedies resemble the breaking open a door instead of getting in by the turn of a key in a lock - they are like storming a city instead of taking it by gradual and systematic means -

The remedies for the cure of fever when formed are divided into ^{2^d} Stimulants and ^{1st} Sedatives - the first are indicated in cases where morbid excitement has raised the system above its natural state - as in Malignant fever, Synochus fortis, Synocha, Synochula, Synochoides &c. &c. -

117 To the Class of Sedatives belong
1st Bloodletting — this is indicated in
all fevers of great morbid excitement —
1st By the sudden suppression or diminution
of the natural discharges by the pores,
bowels and Kidneys, whereby a plethora
is induced in the system — 2^d By the habits
of the person who is most subject to fevers —
3 By the phenomena of fever — I have
attempted to prove that the highest
grade of fever depends upon morbid
and excessive action in the blood vessels —
4. By the symptoms of ^{the} first stage of
violent fevers, such as sleepiness and
oppressed pulse or by delirium with a
throbbing pulse and great pain in every
part of the body. 5 By the rupture of
blood vessels which takes place from the
quantity or the impetus of the blood in fevers
of great morbid action. Let no man call
bleeding a cruel or unnatural remedy.
It is one of the specifics of Nature; but
in the use of it she seldom affords much
relief — 6 By an artificial blood letting,
we can chuse the time and place of
drawing it and we can regulate the quan-
-tity by the action of the blood vessels.

7 - By the ^{and use} structure of the Spleen - I have
said it was as a basin in the hand of Na-
-ture to hold redundant blood. & By the
relief which is obtained in fevers of violent
action from less efficacious remedies (to be
mentioned hereafter) which act indirectly
in reducing the force of the sanguiferous
system. 9. From the immense advantages
which attend the use of it viz. 1 It frequently
strangles a fever when cased in its forming
state, thereby saving the patient much
pain and expense. 2 By imparting strength
to the body by removing the depression in-
-duced by the remote causes of fever. 3 It
reduces the immoderate frequency of the
pulse. 4 It renders the pulse more frequent
when preternaturally slow. 5 It checks
vomiting and nausea which attend the
malignant state of Fever. 6 It renders
the bowels when costive, more easily
moved by purges. 7 It renders the action of
mercury more speedy and certain in ex-
-citing a salivation. & It disposes the
body to sweat spontaneously or renders
the action of diaphoretics more certain.
9. It suddenly removes the dryness and

- 119 gradually the blackness of the tongue.
10 It removes or lessens pain in every part of the body, especially in the head -
11 It removes or lessens the burning heat of the skin and stomach. 12 It removes constant chilliness which will not yield to cordial drinks &c. 13 - It checks such sweats as are profuse without affording relief. - Sydenham, when called to a patient in a profuse sweat in fever, wiped the sweat off; bled him and the sweat ceased - 14 It sometimes checks diarrhoea and tenesmus, 15 It cures intolerance of light. 16 It removes Coma -
17 It disposes to Sleep. 18 It often prevents Chronic diseases 19 It prevents effusions. 20. It prevents the termination of Malignant in gangrenous state of fever -
21 It cures without permitting a fever to put on the alarming symptoms which constant apprehensions of danger & death in the minds of patients and their friends -
22. It prepares the way for the administration of other medicines, by destroying the morbid action of the blood vessels.

23- It prevents relapses-

Great and numerous as are the advantages of blood letting, there have been objections made to it - 1st It has been forbidden

in warm weather, but very improperly -

2- It has been forbidden in persons living in warm climates. 3. In great ~~and~~ apparent

weakness - this is no objection, for the weakness is from depression 4. In infancy and childhood - but we are compelled to bleed at this time, because sweating cannot be made to answer - and if their lungs be affected, bleeding is the only remedy.

5 Old age is said to forbid it, but every circumstance renders bleeding more necessary here than in youth. I drew 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ of blood at two bleedings from an old man aged 96 and cured him. I am not the author of this bold practice - it was used 200 years ago - 6 The time of menstruation has been said to forbid it - but as there are commonly two diseases, as it were, at this time, we should bleed twice as much. 7- Pregnancy has been said to forbid it, but you should bleed the more in this state. 8 Fainting after bleeding has

12¹ been an objection, but those who faint
once, seldom do so after 2 or 3 bleedings -
9 Coldness of the body is said to forbid
it - 10 Sweats are supposed to be an ob-
-jection - 11 Discoloured blood and blood
without crust or buff is said to forbid it,
but far from this - discoloured blood depends
on immoderate action of the blood vessels
and bleeding removes it - 12 An undue
quantity of serum has been said to forbid
it - 13 - Petechiae on the skin are said to
forbid it - they are said to call for bark -
but I have often cured by bleeding - 14
Abscesses and sore breasts are no objection
to blood letting. 15 Long duration of fever
has been an objection to bleeding, but this
is absurd - 16 Tremors and convulsions
in the limbs are said to forbid it, but
very improperly. 17 It has been forbidden
after the 5th day in Pleurisy; but this
is a privileged disease, we may bleed as
we please - 18 The chills following
bleeding are said to forbid it, but in Ma-
-lignant fever this is a sign of service
having been done by it.

19 Bleeding has been accused of bringing on Nervous diseases and chronic State of Fever - occasioning weakness - the latter is true, but it is necessary to induce weakness in Fever - 20. It has been said that it renders habitual bleeding necessary to health and life. This is founded on the ignorance of the difference between healthy and morbid action of the blood vessels

21. Bleeding has been said to induce Intermittent Fever - this is an argument in its favor, for it changes a latent to an open disease, which comes under the power of medicine - 22 It has been said to change Intermittent into Continued fever. 23 It has been said to dispose to effusions of serum into the brain, limbs &c. but this is absurd - we have fewer dropsies now than ever we had and this in consequence of bleeding being more common.

One hundred thousand persons are said to perish for the want of blood letting to one from the improper use of this remedy. I never repented the use of it in my life, but I have lamented my neglect of it.

The happy association of a pain in the side with blood letting has been fortunate for me in cases of malignant fever - by repeated bleeding, the pain has come on in the side and has thus prevented me from receiving unjust accusations --

Vomits have been effectual in all mild fevers, but they are too uncertain in their operation and are not under our controul -

Purges are useful in discharging the contents of the bowels - they are uncertain & not easily regulated - they are unsafe in advanced stages of fever and ought not to be trusted - we cannot tell when a purge will operate, then why rely on this remedy -

Sweats are uncertain in their effects - they are slow and disagreeable in their operation - large doses often fail to produce as great effects as small ones - they are often ineffectual in curing fever - the preparations of antimony are unsafe and often commulse the body -

Salivation by means of Mercury has been supposed to be an antidote to fever when it acts by depletion, it is good -

I object to it 1st Because we cannot ¹²⁶
create it always when we wish - 2 It is not
quick enough in its operation to arrest a
rapid fever - 3. Because it is a disagree-
-able and painful remedy and should
not be used until after other remedies
have failed - 4 It cannot be proportioned
to the force of disease - Shall we then
trust to it?

Blisters are sometimes useful, but they
act partially -

abstemious diet has been supposed to cure
fever. We had a Physician in this City,
who held medicine in contempt - he
ordered abstemious diet and nothing else
excepting now and then a little Slt.
Mercuri - What could abstemious diet
do in Yellow Fever -

Bleeding has many great advantages
over all these - it abstracts one of the
exciting causes of Fever - it is always
under our Control - we can bleed
when, how and where we please - It
may be used without the least at-
-tention of nurses - the system is less
disturbed by bleeding than by any other
evacuant - it is a more delicate depurating

125 Remedy than any other - there is
no immediate danger to life from it
when used correctly. Vomiting has killed
many - Bleeding is a less weakening
remedy, finally, than other depleting
remedies - Convalescence is more rapid &
perfect after bleeding - but in the use
of this Remedy we are not to neglect others -
we must use all of them Sometimes -
to trust to any one of them, is like a
Mariner trusting a ship at sea to a pair
of oars instead of hoisting all sails -

The following Circumstances should be
attended to in Bleeding - 1st The state of
the pulse - you may bleed in Synochus -
2nd In a full, frequent and vigorous pulse as
in Pulmonary Consumption. 3. In a full
frequent, not tense but jerking pulse, as in
Dropsy - 4. In the Small, frequent, but tense
pulse of Chronic Rheumatism. 5. In the
tense, quick, full not frequent pulse, as in
Yellow Fever - the pulse here beats about
80 strokes in a minute - this calls for U.S.
and by this you render it less quick but more
frequent - 6. In a slow but tense pulse
as in Malignant fever - Apoplexy, &c -

7. In an uncommonly frequent pulse without tension - the pulse 150 in a minute - this occurs sometimes in malignant Fevers - 8. a Soft pulse without frequency or fullness, as in affections of the Brain and in Peripneumonia Notha - the blood vessels are engorged with blood - by bleeding, you render the pulse tense - 9 an Intermitting pulse 10 a Depressed pulse - 11 An imperceptible pulse - all these call for bleeding - Dr Hunter says that the pulse varies more in diseases of the Brain than in affections of other parts, so that other Signs should be attended to - If all the States of the pulse mentioned, indicate bleeding, how lamentable is it to reflect on the number of lives lost by Physicians bleeding only in a tense pulse - When the pulse imports no sign of disease, it is difficult to know whether to bleed or not - but other Signs are generally present, as suffused eye, red cheeks, dropping from the nose &c - it is important to know when to bleed, when the pulse is dumb.

127. Regard should be had to the state of the weather and to the reigning Epidemic, when the lancet is used. If the Epidemic be powerful, you should bleed freely in every disease that holds up its head at this time. Dr. Weyham says that diseases of the same species require larger bleeding in dry than in moist weather - this is particularly the case in diseases of the breast - it was so in the yellow fever of 1793. Dr. Hillary remarks that the West India fever was most inflammatory in dry weather - the constitutions of patients and their habits of bloodletting should be attended to in U.S. If they have been accustomed to losing blood, use the lancet more freely - the corpulency of patients should regulate the quantity of blood drawn away - less blood should be drawn in proportion to the size of the patient - Less blood should be taken from fat than from lean persons - they have less blood in them - This is confirmed by Butchers in killing animals - The age of patients is to be regarded - The blood of a man between 40 & 50 does not separate - the blood vessels are prematurely exalted —

120-

Regard should be had to the Country in which persons have formerly lived and the lancet should be used accordingly - this circumstance applied to new comers they require to lose more blood than old settlers - this was first noticed by Dr Reynolds, late of this City, decd. in some Irishmen who came to this Country. Regard should be had to the structure of the parts affected, when we draw blood; the brain, trachea &c require more bleeding than any other parts - the appearances of blood after being drawn should be noticed -

1st Dissolved blood - this marks the highest grade of morbid action - it occurs in Malignant fever in consequence of the violent action of the vessels rending and tearing the blood to pieces - by repeated bleeding the blood becomes resuscitated and reduced to its natural situation - this dissolved state of the blood often appears at the close of Malignant fevers - this state of the blood threatens most when it has the appearance of molasses - the danger is less when the dissolved part is in the bottom of the bowl - when this state of the blood is produced by too feeble

129
1 action, Stimulants only relieve it
2 Blood of a scarlet color without any
separation of its parts - it indicates the
second grade of morbid action - Dr. Cleg-
horn improperly calls it dense blood -
you can pass a pin through it easily -
3 Blood in which part of the Cras-
mentum is diffused through the Serum -
resembling loturae Carneae -
4 Serum of a clear green color -
5 Crasamentum sinking to the bottom
in yellow Serum - 6 Crasamentum
mixed with Serum first turbid, but
turning black - 7 Sizzly blood or blood
with the huffy coat - it indicates,
Inflammatory action - it occurs in milder
Bilious fevers and in malignant Fever -
When cupped, Sizzly blood indicates a
higher grade of morbid action than mere
Inflammation - the appearance of Sizzly
blood in ~~infla~~ yellow fever is always a
favorable sign - it shows that there is
a change in the disease for the better -
On seeing the huffy coat on the blood
in Yellow Fever, I always felt like
the mariner who rejoices at the ap-
pearance of a Calm after a Storm -

130
o Blood which takes on a paler color ^{and}
the edges than in the middle is generally
silly - it would appear that in proportion
to the action of the blood vessels, so is the
inflammatory appearance of the blood -
but this is only one sign of Inflamma-
-tion and not the most violent one -

The remarks here delivered are not by
any means uniform - they are varied
by the size of the stream of blood - by
the size of the bowl into which the blood
flows - blood drawn from one arm is
often silly while that of the other arm
will not be so -

Bloodletting should be performed when
there is danger from sudden congestion
in vital parts - here the pulse is often
the only guide. 3 viij drawn in 2 min-
utes will give more relief than twice as
much drawn in a greater length of time.
What quantity of blood may be taken
from a patient in Inflammatory
fever? This must be regulated by cir-
-cumstances - An ignorance of the rapid
manner in which blood is regenerated
has been the cause of so much oppo-
-sition to bloodletting. Dr Haller tells

us of a person who lost 5 lbs of blood
 from the Hemorrhoidal vessels, daily for
 62 days — The function lately ascribed
 to the cruentum favors the free use of
 bleeding in fevers — Many persons
 die of Yellow Fever by losing blood but
 2 or 3 times — I did not lose a patient
 who ~~was~~ was bled 7 times or more —
 a few ounces of blood drawn in the
 close of a fever has often turned the
 scale favorably — Dr Sydenham says it
 is better not to bleed at all than to bleed
 without regarding the pulse — When there
 is much tension and fullness of pulse,
 you may draw \times or $\times \times \frac{1}{2}$ at once — but
 it is best to draw often and but little
 at once — In a pulse which you think
 is suppressed, if bleeding does not raise
 it, then stimulate — bleeding in the feet,
 was used formerly to create a revulsion
 from the head — but it is not a good
 practice — draw small quantities of
 blood at once in a depressed state of
 the pulse — When there is high inflam-
 -matory fever from local affections, use
 cups, leeches &c also in contusion of

the head and breast and in morbid excitement of parts - They should not be used, however, until morbid action is reduced by general bleeding - Bleeding may be used at all times when the pulse indicates it - it should be used in fevers with paroxysms, during the remissions - Bleed in a recumbent posture if there be a tendency to faint. Most advantage is derived from bleeding a patient when erect, for there is then less blood sent to the head - this cannot be done always -

Bleeding is forbidden in all cases where the system is prostrated beyond the point of reaction. 2 It is improper on the 3rd & 4th days of Malignant fevers, when the viscera become engorged with blood and because the vessels are paralytic and you cannot abstract blood. I have often tried and have failed in the attempt. 3 - Where fevers are attended with paroxysms, use it cautiously at the close of such fevers. 4 - Bleeding is forbidden in malignant fever of weak morbid action - 5. Use it sparingly in habitual drunkards - their pulse often may be compared to soap bubbles. 6 - It has been forbidden after suppuration has commenced. 7 It should be laid aside in copious expectoration in Pneumonia,

if there be little pain. & It should be avoided if possible, when there is a constitutional dread of it.

There are cases in which sing blood forbids repetition of bleeding - Mr White tells us of a bilious fever of this nature, where bleeding was injurious - a tense pulse does not always require bleeding - there are cases in which a tense pulse cannot be reduced, as in the Suppurative process of the Liver - When bleeding is conducted by proper principles, it cannot be a fatal remedy - There is sometimes a tense pulse in hemorrhages that will not yield to the Lancet - I have seen the last pulse of life, tense. Here then, Gentlemen, we finish our remarks on Blood letting - Bleeding is a direct remedy - we are now to speak of those which are indirect.

1st of Vomits - I have explained their mode of operation - they are safe after reduction of morbid excitement in all fevers - they are forbidden in fevers of great morbid action; in autumnal fevers - They are proper in these cases in which Nature tends to relieve herself by vomiting - It is common to give but one Emetic in a fever and that in the commencement -

but this is improper — they should be used frequently — I have given them every day in Scarlatina anginosa — they do service when they promote sweat — they should be given cautiously in pregnancy — children take them with perfect safety at all times — The preparations of Antimony are best in all cases, except in Typhenteric fever — they are proper in a fever of one season and perhaps improper in a fever of another season — they do most service in the forming state of fever — especially Lario and Idio-miasmatic fevers — They are often given freely after the system is too low to admit of bleeding — this is according to Dr Huxham's practice —

Purges are indicated in fevers of great morbid excitement, to discharge bile and feces from the bowels, to lessen pressure on the aorta, to lessen the action of the blood vessels &c. — they are useful in abstracting nourishment from the system — they are useful to create an artificial weak part and thus allure morbid excitement — the bowels should be opened 2 or 3 times a day in fevers — the purges should be laxative, active & drastic

according to circumstances - Crem-
 tartar, senna and Salts are useful -
 Castor oil acts freely - Sulphur acts
 powerfully on the lower bowels -
 Calomel with Jalap or Rhubarb is
 proper in Bilious Fevers of all kinds -
 they act most on the upper bowels - they
 are little Chimney Sweepers to clear out
 the Canal - they should be given in fevers
 with paroxysms, and at the commencement
 or close of the paroxysms - Purges operate
 best when there is an apyrexia - they act
 in less quantity and produce better effects -
 the less the fever the more easily are the
 bowels excited - I wish you to remember
 this - purges may be used in the crisis
 of fevers, in some cases - in Bilious fever
 we should always enquire as to the nature
 of the stools - to give relief, they should be
 foetid -

Clysters are important remedies in fevers
 of great morbid excitement - they act
 by removing faeces from the lower bowels -
 In Malignant fevers repeat the clysters till
 bilious stools are discharged - they disturb
 the system less than purges - by stimulating
 the rectum, they divert morbid excitement

130

from other parts - they often relieve
vickness and vomiting - a clyster syringe
should be a part of the furniture of every
house - Clysters and purges given, when
the system is very low, often destroy life;
this is more common with purges -

Suppositories made of wax or hard soap
or aloes are used to stimulate the rectum
candles have been used for this purpose -

Sweating Medicines are external and
internal - The first are hot clothes warmed.

2 Pans warmed with coals - 3 Covering
the head so as to confine the patients breath,

4 Hot oil - this has been of service in the
Forming State of the Plague - 5 Warm

bath - 6 applications of flannel dipped
in hot water, impregnated with herbs -

7. Vapor bath 8 - 2 Hot bricks to the feet
and thighs - of these the 1st 2nd & 6 are best.

The internal Sweats are 13 Ipecac and
Tart. Emet. to excite nausea - these seldom

do much good - other remedies are much
better and should be preferred - they create
rick stomach and this is very disagreeable -

2 - Diluting drinks are useful in the forming
state of fever - they should not be used
too largely in Inflammatory fevers -

137 Thirst should be allayed by oranges, apples &c —

Cathartics — of these the chief is mercury — 1500 grm of mercury have been found ineffectual in producing salivation in the West Indies — Dr Jackson says mercury never salivates in a patient with dry and tepid skin — Cathartics act by creating an affusion of the mouth and throat and thereby diverting morbid excitement from other parts —

It has been said justly that this remedy should be used only where others have failed — Much harm has been done by using mercury in the form of friction — the rubbing has done injury frequently — the stimulus of friction is always injurious in inflammatory fever —

Blisters deplete, but in too small quantity — they are of course proper, only when applied near the seat of disease — they are proper in Synochoid state of Fever — when the pulse is above this they create in many cases gangrenous sores — below it, they do no good — for the system is below their stimulus — it is a good sign when blisters induce strangury or lessen the frequency of pulse — they may be applied to any part of the body — they were found useful in the Plague —

Medicines which abstract Stimulus in
fevers of great morbid action -

1st Cold - in the form of air, water
and ice - the air of a sick room should
be accommodated to the state of the pulse -
the air should be applied to every part of
the body and for this purpose, the pa-
tient should be taken out of bed and
be placed in the open air which should
not be cooler than 22°. This rule is
proper only in Inflammatory fevers;
by this means, the flow of blood to the
head is retarded - Dr Sydenham used to
direct his patients to get out of bed and
to sit up in violent fevers - some fevers
forbid motion which is occasioned by get-
ting out of bed - here the air should be
applied to them while in bed -

Cold water has many advantages
over cold air and it can always be
procured and is more durable in its effects
than cold air - I do not recommend the
use of Cold water, but to insure its success
depletion must be previously employed -
Mahomet in his last illness with Calver,
monks called on him, wines to pour cold
water on him - this relieved him, but did
not save his life -

139 - Cold water is used in warm climates -
it may be used in 3 different ways -
1st The patient may be placed in a tub
and have cold water dashed on his body -
this is called affusion - this acts directly
as a stimulant by mechanical force,
and it is an indirect stimulant by re-
-action - previous depletion should be used
in fevers, before the use of cold water -
2 - The patient may be covered with cold
water, except his head - this acts most
sedatively - 3 - Wetting the body with
sponges dipped in cold water - this is called
ablution - this is a good auxiliary remedy,
it relieves pain and often removes excess
of heat - the water may be applied
every 2 or 3 hours - this is a safe mode
at all times - Cold water partially ap-
-plied does no violence to the modesty of a
patient - Ablution is mostly safe in Au-
-tumnal fevers after depletion - it is
hurtful in diseases of the lungs, because
you thereby throw excitement on the lungs,
from the inverse sympathy existing between
the lungs and skin - 4 - Throwing water
from great heights on the body - this is
called lactation - the benefit here

depends on mechanical action - 5 Applying water partially to the body - Cold water in all these ways, acts by abstracting heat. It is forbidden when the body is partially warm or in sweat - but this is no satisfactory objection to its use - The evaporation of water helps to carry off the heat of the body - This remedy was used in Scarlatina Anginosa - D^r Carné led the van in this bold practice - Cold water acts by inducing a new action and this is the best effect it produces - It has been used without regard to the pulse - before using it, there should be some accumulation of Excitability in the System - hence it should be used in high fevers after depletion - Many persons have been injured in the Yellow Fever by affusions of cold water - affusions may be used when the System is prepared to react - In fevers of feeble morbid excitement as Typhus, Typhoid &c, D^r Jackson says that cold water is safe if the excitability of the System be previously roused by frictions with lime juice, oil of Turpentine &c. - The temperature of the water should be varied according to Circumstances -

Ice may sometimes be added - it is indicated in affections of the head - and should be applied to the top of the head with a bladder - in Hydrophobic patients have been thrown into a river and half drowned - Upon the subject of these English remedies, I shall make the following remarks - I object to the use of cold water and ardent Spirits externally applied in fevers - 1st Because they exclude the use of other remedies 2nd They require too much time and caution in the use of them - 3 I believe that the fevers of Great Britain may be cured by other remedies, as bleeding &c - Where cold water is indicated as an auxiliary remedy, all its advantages may be derived from a partial application of it - The skin, blood vessels and nerves are an Unit and cold applied to one part affects the whole body - I have proven this by experiment - I have used cold water to the hands, feet and face and I have found benefit from it -

I apply it to the head in a bladder and this does not incommode the patient.

In the same partial way, we use stimuli to produce general effects on the body - Emetics which act on the Stomach affect the whole system, so with purges, sweats &c. In the use of cold water, I have not been governed by the heat of the skin - When the pulse was above 96 I always used it with safety - The stimulus of animal food should be abstracted in fevers of great morbid action -

Darkness is necessary in fevers of some kinds - it acts by abstracting the stimulus of light - light is very hurtful especially where there is a tendency to delirium - the stimulus of sound should be abstracted in fevers of morbid excitement - nurses should be dispensed with as much as possible - exclusion of light has reduced the pulse & strokes in a minute - Invigorating passions should be abstracted in fevers of high excitement - Rest should be used and all exercise forbidden - the stimulus of thirst should be abstracted or allayed.

43 by diluting drinks - of these, water is the best - Balm tea, currant water, gruel, grape jelly diluted with water, black berry jelly with water is good - raw or dried apple water is good - Up of dried apples and a quart of boiling water mixed and sweetened with Sugar - tamarind water and lemon juice &c. - these drinks should be used neither too hot nor too cold - The Stimulus of Aliment should be abstracted - arrow Root, gruel &c. is the best for patients in fever - ^{roasted apples}

Bread boiled in water is useful - I refer you to Johnson's Guide -

Fetid water allays thirst better than warm or cold water - It has been disputed whether patients should drink at all in Inflammatory fevers - no more drink should be taken than is barely sufficient to allay thirst, for the first two or three days; after this, drink may be used more freely. Neither hot nor cold drinks should be taken in fevers of high morbid action - Dr Currie says,

144
cold water is safe in the Stomach always
when it is on the Skin — this is not true —
sudden death has ensued from drinking
cold water, which on the Skin would
not have been injurious — Cold water
is most sedative in the Stomach, next in
the Skin, next the bowels, next on the
head — The Spaniards refuse drinks
of every kind in the commencement
of fever — this modified, is the most
correct practice — diluting drinks
lessen the quantity of fibrin in the blood
and also lessen the heat of the body —
they promote the action of the absorbents,
they should not be taken when there is
very great thirst, in too large quantities,
and they should sometimes be taken
when there is no thirst — this is necessary
to be remembered, as Nature is seldom
sufficient to the exigencies of the system
in disease — after depletion, liquids
may be more freely used —

Every kind of filth should be re-
— moved from a patient's room, or be
from it —

Sedatives that act by diverting morbid action—nitre &c are among these—they are used to lessen the excitement of the blood vessels—they reduce the pulse—nitre acts powerfully on the stomach—when long used it produces Dyspepsia, hence it is a very active medicine—I have known 10 grs to produce what patients call Cramps in the stomach— \times grs 2 or 3 times a day is the proper dose—it is seldom borne by persons of Gouty habits or in Bilious fevers—because the system is highly excited—in the latter, the stomach will not receive nitre kindly—Soluble Tartar and Sal. Glauberi are much better in Bilious fevers—I have nothing to say of opt. Mindereri—Sal. Tartar lessens the action of the blood vessels—The different preparations of Antimony are used in fevers, to reduce morbid excitement by creating new actions—I prefer Tart. Emetic to all the rest—Ipecacuanha may be substituted in its place in many cases—Tart. Emetic determines powerfully to the skin.

I generally use Tart. Emetic ¹⁴⁸ to of a gr.
nitre & grs mixed for a powder - when I
wish to excite secretion more freely I add
1 gr of Calomel - when well mixed the
Tart. Emetic does not puke - Seneka
snake root is often used - it induces a
centrifugal action - Sugar of Lead has
been used to reduce morbid action - it
probably acts by reducing the irritability
of the arteries - we have many medi-
cines preferable to this - we may use it
in active diseases, but as a remedy in
chronic diseases ~~to~~ we ought not to use
it - Foxglove has been used to reduce
morbid excitement - it acts by lessening
the irritability of the arterial fibre -
It has been used in Hydropic Fever with
a tense pulse, though not successfully -
I have employed it, but should prefer
the Lancet -

External applications for Re-
-ducing Morbid Excitement

Sweet oil has been used with frictions in
the petechial state of fever - it always
does harm when used at this time -
oil gently applied to the whole body.

147 has done good in fevers - it has been used in the Plague - it was a common remedy among the Jews - I think well of it - it reduces the pulse -

Nitre Zi dissolved in a pint of Acetum has been applied to the head with rags - this lessens morbid Excitement - Ligatures applied tightly round the head have been used in fevers and sometimes successfully - refraining from Sleep has been used in high Fevers - it expends excitability - I never tried this remedy - In low States of fever, ^{sleep} ~~it~~ accumulates excitability - Here, then Gentlemen, we finish the remedies for fevers of great morbid action -

The Typhoid State of Fever

this occurs in Jails, Hospitals, Ships &c - it is a grade between high and weak morbid action - when this is an original fever it creeps on gradually - Chills precede it - the pulse is soft, round, a little jerking - the patient complains for weeks before the attack - the Skin is hot and dry and the tongue soon becomes so - the fever often continues 20 or 30 days without an hour's

intermission - it arises from miasmata in some cases - it appeared in the first stage of the Hospital fever in the Revolutionary - navy war - Dr. Butter called it Slow Nervous Fever, but it often descended to Cullen's Typhus mitior - the jaundice - generally falls, the tongue trembles, dullness of apprehension - muttering delirium attends the close of this fever - in this last state it resembles Typhus called by Butter Slow Nervous Fever -

If an Emetic be given during the premonitory Signs, the disease may be arrested -

I used to carry a pocket full of Emetics and went from tent to tent and gave one to every man who complained of Headache - Bark, Wine, opium &c do harm in Typhoid fever - the whole of the treatment of this disease might be summed up into 3 heads - Abstinence, Sustenance & Evacuation -

When the pulse is full I use moderate bleedings as 5 or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ - Vomits are often safer than Vs. are wonderfully efficacious in untying the Typhoid Knot as it were - they should be repeated every

149
two or three days - a Salivation
is useful, but it is difficult to pro-
-duce it. Purges, Clysters and Af-
-fusions of Cold water are used - the
latter may be continued till the dis-
-ease is nearly arrested - Nitre is
useful in Typhoid fever when not of a
Bilious nature - Blisters are also useful
they act by exciting a new disease -
ablution and perhaps affusion of
water may do good - the latter is most
safe in a tendency to Typhus - gentle
stimuli should be used in declining
Typhoid - when they render the pulse
less frequent and more full, they do
good -

The primary forms of fever requiring
stimulants are 1st The malignant
state of fever in which bleeding is
forbidden from the first - Here the nerves,
and muscular fibres are paralytic, the
pulse feeble and sometimes natural -
the skin sensible or insensible, pain
acute or absent - Sometimes the mus-
-cles are active - 2 - The Gangrenous
state of Fever - it often occurs in

Small Pox - it is known by a feeble
 and scarcely perceptible pulse, by De-
 techie, Syncope, great pain or total ab-
 -sence of pain - frowning countenance,
 attends malignant fever and from this it
 first had its name - delirium or correctness
 of mind - Typhus fever requires stim-
 -ulants - I don't call it nervous but
Chronic fever - This is known by weak-
 -ness and frequency of pulse, by a dry
 brown or black, furrowed tongue - dull-
 -ness of apprehension - delirium, coma,
 costiveness or ~~Diarrhoea~~ - pale urine,
 elevation of the lower limbs; this is a
 sign of great weakness - deafness - gland-
 -ular swellings - abscesses and gangrene
 in different parts of the body - it is
 sometimes an original form of fever -
 The stimulants used in Typhus are
 internal and external - these are sub-
 -divided into Medicines and Aliments -
 The first are volatiles, Aether, Bark,
 Bitters of all kinds, pure atmosphere,
 mercury, invigorating the passions,
 oxygen gas &c -

In the Aliments are included vegetables
 &c. — The external Stimulants are stim-
 — ulating applications to the nose and to
 the lower extremities by Clysters — the
 warm bath — affusions of Cold water,
 blisters, Cataplasms, caustic, sound
 light, frictions &c. — of these you
 should give but one at a time and
 in rotation — give them constantly —

Fermented liquors as wine, malt li-
 — quors &c. — wine is a most cordial
 medicine in the low fever mentioned —
 it is nourishing, cordial and diluting —
 white wine, Sherry, Lisbon &c. are
 more stimulating than the red wines —
 I have given 3 bottles in 24 hours
 with safety and advantage — it may
 be used alone or diluted — The white
 wine should be given when there is
 acidity in the Stomach — patients in
 Typhus will bear 3 bottles of wine
 better than 3 wine glasses full in
 health — because there is very little
 sensibility for the stimuli to act upon; exci-

Wine Whey

Boil a quart of milk and when boiling add one or two gills of white wine — set the vessel from the fire and when nearly cool, pour it on a gauze filter to strain gradually — if you wish it more transparent, add an egg previous to straining — the filtered liquor is clear, to which add nutmeg, cinnamon &c —

-tability is nearly expended - of the
 malt liquors, Porter is best - its bit-
 -terness renders it stimulant and
 easily retained in the Stomach -
 from 1 to 3 bottles may be given in
 a day - distilled spirits may be given
 to those who are accustomed to use them
 they are best when a sudden effect is
 wished for - from 1 to 3 or 4 quarts
 have been taken in 24 hours in the
 spotted fever of Connecticut - but
 ardent spirits are not as good as Por-
 -ter - Uob. alkali has been used in
 Low fevers - from 3 to 8 grs may be
 given 12 or 13 times a day in form of
 Bolus or in solution - the fixed alca-
 -lies have been used in order to destroy
 septic acid in the Stomach - this prac-
 -tice was in use many years ago -
 The oil of Amber has often been of ser-
 -vice - I have used the Ol. Menthee and
 Ol. Anisi to render other medicines more
 agreeable to the Stomach - Musk and
 Castor are used where the muscles
 are affected - Ol. amber and Asafetida

are much better I never used Musk but once and then it was in Consultation— opium is excellent as a Stimulant. It is of itself a Host— it exhilarates the mind— excites sweating— removes flatulency of Stomach— all its effects prove it to be a Stimulant— some medicines act on one system, but opium possesses an universal empire in the body— all the stimulants mentioned, compared with opium, are as a torch compared to the full blaze of the Sun. Ten drops of Laudanum will at one time have more effect on a person than thirty— patients often tell us when laudanum fails to produce the desired effect, that they have been taking too small doses— the probability is that they have taken too large doses— one way of giving opium to produce sleep is to raise the system to the sleeping point, another way is to depress it— the latter is a dangerous and bad practice, because it determines too powerfully to the Brain— the dose of opium should

158

he increased with the progress of the fever -
by increasing the dose gradually, we shall
not do harm - it should be given in the
day as well as ^{at} night - I have given 2 grs
every 2 hours and with success; in cases
of extreme weakness the pulse should be
watched during sleep and if it flag,
a dose of opium should be given -
Through neglect of this many patients
have died in the night - Dr Baquet
of Paris took 100 grs in a day to
remove Colic, and with success -
In all cases of debility begin with
small doses - when it loses its effects
on the system, lay it aside for a few
days - it should be given per anum
when the stomach becomes insensible
to it - as the patient recovers, the
dose should be lessened - I once attended
a Lady who could not sleep without
taking 100 drops of Laudanum -
the common dose is a tea spoonful of
Laudanum in $\frac{3}{4}$ T^l of Water - but
you may increase this - as excitability
accumulates, lessen the dose of Opium.

R^o Bark 3i'
 Tullyham Linet 3ij
 Laudanum 60 drops
 aqua Mentha 3i'
 — Lente 3vi'
 mit Mist - dou 3p 8 times
 in die

180

Ather may be used after Opium has lost its effects - from 50 to 60 drops may be given every 2 or 3 hours - it is a very volatile Stimulus and is seldom successful -

Bark is a permanent Stimulus - begin with the Infusion - afterwards use Sympson's Tincture with Laudanum - from 4 to 6 ounces of the Infusion may be taken, daily - The Spaniards cure Malignant Fever with 6 ounces of Bark in a day - and they say a less quantity will not answer - a Decoction of Willow Bark has cured a Fever where Peruvian Bark failed - In all diseases of weak action, begin with small doses - The following Recipe was used by a Quack - Bark zij Coffee zij - Boiling water a half pint - give 2 Spoonful every half hour - I have prescribed this medicine in Synochus Mitis, after I had drawn blood - When Bark is rejected by the Stomach, Gentian may be used -

Mercury is a stimulant - I have used it in many cases of obstructions of the Liver, in Malignant and Gangrenous fever - where mercury does not affect the mouth, it does ~~not~~ ^{not} of service by acting as a general stimulus - I would remark that when I gave Mercury in 1793 I did not know it had ever been given before to induce salivation, but since I have found it to have been given in Italy in 1739 - then it was used empirically - It should be used after great morbid excitement has been reduced - here it acts well - I believe it does good even where it does not salivate - I never heard of a mortified jaw produced from salivation, except where the Mercury had been given in a state of the System too low or too highly excited - I have heard of the smell of Mercurial ointment inducing delirium - in these cases Calomel should be substituted -

Pure air is a stimulus - I say pure not cold air, for this is very improper in low fevers - it killed many patients

a. ground floor and mud walls
 about ~~never~~ *actasi* *miasmata* -

in the American Army — the effects
of pure air are wonderful in Gangrenous
and Typhus fever — Dr Trotter says he
knew Yellow fever cured by a removal to
pure air — Volney says the French
who were sick in the island of Corsica
were cured by a removal to the adjacent
mountains — pure air should be obtained
by removing patients in an easy carriage
or in a boat — much motion is very
injurious and has often killed — Where
pure air cannot be obtained, remove
all the causes of foul air — for this
purpose I have ordered fires in rooms
even in the heat of Summer — where
there is no fire place make a fire in
the middle of the room and after a-
-while the smoke which arises will be
condensed as it were and the patient
a will not find it offensive — this
method was first practised by Dr Siltou
of Delaware, in the American War
and it is the best in use —

The reason why the people of Canton
escape fevers, is because they live in

a cler Bruce tells us of people who
were preserved from plague by living in
smoky houses—

b. the head should not be surrounded with
curtains - this was suggested by a negro soldier—

c, the lungs are highly excitable and feel
an act injuriously—

188
houses with ground floors — the earth
absorbs all contagious matters which
would otherwise affect the system —
Smoke is often efficacious in correcting
a foul air — The men who were employed
in digging graves in 1793, escaped the
Yellow Fever, generally — Foul air
is rendered pure by funnels passing
through the roof of a house down into
the sick room — The deflagration of Nitre
and the burning of muriatic acid pu-
rifies the air of a room — the air is
purified by placing the bed of the sick
in the middle of the room and not
next to the walls — this was Dr. Pilton's
practice and I have seen much good
result from it — never permit more
persons to stay in sick rooms, than
absolute necessity requires — let none
sit on the bed side of the patient —
receive the stools in cold water or
carry them out of the room directly —
the former method suffocates the smell
and is very important — Gen pa-
tients should be confined in the same
room

Wg a - The body linen should be often
changed every day -

b ardent spirit when used can be
affused -

c - by keeping rooms clean the danger
of communicating disease to nurses &c
is obviated -

180

^a Thousands of the American Soldiers perished
from too close confinement in Sick rooms—
by keeping patients in separate rooms—
the propagation of miasmata is pre-
vented—The floors of Sick rooms should
be wetted with water and not with
vinegar as some suppose—Oxygen
gas has been used to purify the air,
^c but of this I can say nothing—

Hospital fevers often prove fatal from
want of room and cleanliness—

Imparting Vigor to the understanding
often does good in Typhus—Anger
has cured patients in low Typhus—
Terror once cured a Soldier in the
Military Hospital of our Army—
Courage has chased away Typhus
by exciting exertion in Battle—A
Hurricane has cured fever—Love has
often recalled departing strength—this
was manifest in a young Lady
whom I knew—the sight of her
Lover restored her to health—
Success has often attended appeals
made to the natural affections—

a potatoes 3 part onions 1 - boiled in
water with a crust of bread -

b - fish, oysters, beef steak, eggs, ham, fowl &c

170

Good news whether of a public¹⁷⁰
or private kind has done good - this
was evident in the patriarch
Jacob on hearing that his son
Joseph was yet alive -

Hope is that cordial passion which
we have most under our command
we should use it as much as possible
it should be excited in a low state
of fever - gloomy visitors should
be soon dismissed or not suffered
to see the patient - but in a deli-
-cate way, we should always tell
the patient's danger to his friends -
The remedies proper for Typhus in
Typhus are Bark, Turpentine &c.
they act by the stimulus of disten-
-tion - Aliments as oatmeal, Sago,
panada, mush, bread and milk,
arrow root, Salep, Tapioca,
baked pears, rice, & roasted tur-
-rups &c. are useful - animal
food has been condemned on account
of alcalinescence, but it may be
taken both in a liquid & solid form -

a - animal food acts on the whole system by affording nourishment -

b never suffer the appetite to regulate the quantity of aliment -

172

The blood vessels are below the part of
Excitement and we may give as much
Stimulus as we please, for excitability
is nearly expended — many of the
stimuli mentioned do service by ex-
citing pleasure — I saw a patient
in Typhus cured by being indulged
in eating beef stakes, ham, eggs, &c.
I have used these with success — this
diet acts by imparting pleasure —
it acts as a new stimulus and fur-
nishes materials for making blood
and thus increasing the stimuli of
animal life — The restoration of
appetite with the Typhus pulse is a
signal of animal food being neces-
sary — food should not be withheld
always when it will not digest — it
should be given often by spoonful
when the appetite is not good —
The most proper animal food is
fowl, fish, oysters &c. — but beef
stakes and ham are often neces-
sary —

170

a boat in form of sand bath - but
bricks, bottles of hot water -

+ use there for at least one hour, to do
good -

External Stimulants ¹⁷⁴

These are applied to the nose - as spirits of various kinds - the face and hands in Typhus should be washed with vinegar - the limbs should be wrapt in flannels dipped in Turpentine or Hot Spirits - fomentations should be used to the + navel, and abdomen generally - frictions are often useful - the Bark made into paste with brandy and applied in a sheet to the body is very good - this has been of great service in many cases - cordial injections of wine &c may be given - The prostrated and Gangrenous state of Fever are so uncommon in our country, that affusions of water need seldom be used - but if you should use them, recollect Dr Johnson's remark, to use hot water first - Warm water is often used, but it is a precarious remedy - The stimulus of heat should be applied by means of flannel dipped in warm water or by bottles of warm water put to the legs and thighs - I formerly divided exercise

145

- b equal parts of flom & rnegan -
- c bruised and stitched in a bag -
- c Scarpification have cured worst
grade of Plague -

d apply it near to centre of
circulation

178

into active and passive, so is it with
stimulants - the stimulants to do good
must be passive -

Blisters do no good but often harm in
Typhus - they may now and then be
used in local pains in parts not very
distant from the centre of circula-
tion - they may be applied to head & chest -

Cataplasms are good on the legs
and wrists - begin with salt and
vinegar - onions bruised are a
stimulus - Garlic - mustard and
flour - salt, flour and vinegar
may be used -

Caustics and Scarifications have
done wonders in Typhus fever - I
saved a merchant's life by the use of
Caustics, and in consequence of this,
he called one of his Ships, "The Caustic."
the actual Caustery has cured in the
worst Plague I ever heard of -

Boiling Water is proper to excite
a sudden effect - a coal of fire
would do the same - frictions with
a Flesh Brush are useful in
some cases -

177

a affusions are proper before the
system has sunk below the point of
reaction —

170

The next stimulus is sound - Dr. Dalziel cured typhoid patients by subjecting them to the sound of a cannon - it is a practice in some places to beat a drum in the room of the sick - horses work better when plunging, if there is ringing near them - Light is a powerful stimulus - it should be used to convert feeble excitability into excitement - it should be well regulated - affusion has been said to do good in Typhus - ablution would be very injurious - So a render affusion of cold water useful Dr. Jackson advises the previous use of warm water with Spirits - Tepid water should be used where affusion is employed - Sweats are improper in Typhus - when spontaneous, they are precursors of death - Sir Jno. Pringle bears his testimony against the use of sweats in low fevers - a soft skin is a favorable sign - low fevers are cured by elevating the skin to the point of moisture.

b, a piece of leather is used
by the Spaniards -

a chyster are sometimes useful
when Typhus follows Corina miasmato-

d. feel the pulse every half hour -

100

Patients should not sit up in Typhus -
in case of extreme debility, a fold or
two of clothes should be employed
b, instead of a bed pan or close stool -
cold drinks are improper except
in local affection of the Stomach -
When Nature calls for cold drinks it is
an alarming sign - it arises from the
last retreat of morbid excitement to the
stomach - Warm drinks are best -
Purges are improper except in accu-
-mulation of bile and here clysters
should be used - no incommence can
arise from costiveness for 2 or 3 days -
at any rate one stool a day is suf-
-ficient - Death has often followed
a copious stools in Typhus - never suffer
your patients to sit up in this state of
c fever - The urine should not be
suffered to stagnate in the Bladder,
but it should be drawn off with a
Catheter - Sleep should be permitted
only according to the state of the
pulse - never permit patients in
d Typhus to sleep more than 2 or 3 hours,
except when opium is used as a stimulus.

a Typhus often changes to Typhoid and
 dysentery, typhulula &c in its course—

It is to be lamented that Typhus
 often tends to a crisis at night and
 thus often prove fatal. I have
 in such cases directed a pupil
 to sit up with my patients to
 guard the system—

182
From two to six grains of Opium lock
up the System several hours —

Beware, Gentlemen, of all the remedies
I have mentioned — you may think
this strange, but you must be on your
guard in using them to watch the state
a of the System —

Our visits to patients should be frequent
on account of the changes of disease — if
it were possible for us to be in sick
rooms always, fewer patients would
die —

The State of the System as manifested
by the pulse, should be the compass
to direct all our prescriptions.

Typhus fever is sometimes an Epi-
-demic — We have thus, Gentlemen,
conducted air patients thro' the fever,
but yet they are not safe — like
Gen. Wolf they may die as it were,
in the arms of victory — it is necessary
at this time to attend to the state of
excitement and excitability — With
this we finish the treatment of
Typhus — but convalescence requires
our attendance — by neglecting this,

From the remaining debility and excitability, the system is in danger of relapse —

Relapse may be prevented by abstracting while it is — because however safe it was when excitability was torpid, it is injurious when the excitability is accumulated —

Patient should avoid sitting up — avoid too much company and never sit in a current of air —

1 Oyster, 2 scale fish, chicken livers
hailed Chicken-wits — in this order
Cannelloni should use aliment —

+ there is sometimes disease in the
lungs, liver &c during convalescence —

patients often relapse and die—
In Convalescence there is, Great ~~weak~~
wakefulness, Sicknefs or vomiting, a
defect or excess of appetite—Increase of
venereal desires—abscesses, ulcers,
Costiveness, change in the color of the
hair—defect of memory—
Convalescence is a Compound of debility,
excitability and small portions of dis-
-ease— a physician should never leave
a patient until he is restored to a
natural state of health—patients
should avoid animal food in a great
measure— a current of air is inju-
-rious— I have known fatal relapses
from the latter—

Remedies in Convalescence are
cordial drinks and food— malt
legions of all kinds— chicken meat,
oysters— a little beef steaks— fruit
of all kinds— the quantity of each
of these should be small and often
repeated— too much at once is in-
+ -jurious— Bleeding is sometimes
proper in Convalescence—

+ also Calomel -

An Eclipse of the moon has
occasioned a relapse - but the
remedies are exactly the same for
the relapse as for the original
disease, though the medicines may
demand an increase or decrease -

The pulse is frequent in Convalescence,
but this is the frequency of debility -
lime and water may be used -
also pterin in small quantities -

+ this depends on the accumulation
of excitability in the system -

188

The pulse is often excited - Where obstructions exist give purges, as Jalap. If the pulse in Convalescence become suddenly natural, it is a bad sign - the pulse should be feeble and frequent, for excitability is reduced - guard against this natural pulse by low diet, purges &c. Bread mixed with the pulp of a peach and sugar is agreeable - raw or half roasted oysters are very good - The pleasure derived from aliment is very great in convalescence, and we should prevent patients from eating too much - with elements, porters & wine diluted may be taken in small quantities - in the convalescent state a single glass of wine affects a man and burns ^{his} mouth, in whom a pint would have had little effect in health - Good news, sudden joy &c. have occasioned fatal consequences in Convalescence - the understanding should be exercised with great care - Dr Campbell relates a case

1894

+ for these act by association
in keeping up disease —

o then become healthy stimuli in
convalescence —

x an attack of chronic fever —

o especially in damp weather —
~~but this~~

There is often a great increase
of strength and fat after
convalescence.

100

of a patient who died in con-
-valescence, by answering a
letter on very important business.
Change of place should be attended
to - hurry your patient to another
room - put his pill boxes and
+ medicine phials out of sight -
change his dress for the same reason -
o shave the beard and cut the hair -
all these act by association and
have a good effect -

Gentle exercise in a carriage is a
powerful restorative after ~~after~~ -
warm clothes in the day time and warm
bed clothes at night - Convalescents
should take a table Spoonful of Rus-
sian's Puncture 2 or 3 times a day -
this medicine should not be long con-
-tinued, lest an attachment to ardent
spirits be thus created - if infection
has produced the disease, avoid this
cause as much as possible in the
stage of Convalescence - avoid
purging medicines - avoid sitting in
a current of air in the summer
time - this is apt to bring on Relapses -

189

x Carnomile, certainty tea
and Huxham's Tincture of Bark-

The hair sometimes becomes grey
and falls off - it sometimes
returns to its natural state -

I shall mention the remedies for certain symptoms attendant on Convalescence wakefulness must be obliterated, else Mania may follow - it is often cured by a few drops of Laudanum - Sick-ness and vomiting are cured by eating some food at night - this stimulates the stomach - An increase of bodily strength often follows fever - many persons appear to acquire a new constitution after Convalescence - defect of appetite is cured by a few drops of Laudanum & Elixir of Vitriol - swelled legs are cured by rubbing them upwards and in the morning only - these swelled legs seldom occur when bleeding has been freely used - If a yellow color of the skin appear in (Typhus) Convalescence, purge - the impaired state of the faculties often continues long and it is sometimes nearly effaced - Cordial or depleting remedies have cured this, used according to existing circumstances - Exercise is a good remedy for it - The consequences of fever are a sudden growth in children, an increase of fat - fevers often carry off

191

+ especially young people —
at the Birkhill Hospital in 1893
12 marriages took place in answer
from 24th —

Chronic diseases, as Gout &c. - they
 sometimes remove, barrenness - many
 barren women have become fruitful
 after having had the plague - fever
 increases the height of some per-
 sons - The venereal appetite is often
 morbid - hence some men have been
 known to marry their nurses on re-
 covering from Typhus - I knew a
 Gentleman who said that the sight of
 his chambermaid rendered him mis-
 erable every time, she came into his
 room - this disease goes off by exercise -
 I have mentioned fevers above the par-
 of excitement and those below - the
 following I could not include -

Intermitting Fever - this consists of
 different paroxysms, returns at intervals
 and is sometimes attended with chills
 when without chills it is called by some
 the Dumb Ague, the chill is called the
 voice - In this case the fever does not
 intermit, but remit - Intermitting
 Fever has been divided variously -
Quotidian, Tertian and Quartan

194

Continued fevers which are said to ^{then}
-minate on critical days, put on the
Septenary form and go off, ^{on} now crit-
-ical days - Tertian fever appears in
various forms &c &c —

It is called anticipating and pro-
-crastinating - the former denotes an
increasing, the latter a declining dis-
-ease - Intermittent fever is often pro-
-tracted for years - I have known it
continue 30 years - Mr Bruce had it
16 years - This fever is always under the
influence of the atmosphere and varies
as the latter changes - you are not to
suppose that this fever arises from mi-
-asmas alone, it has been induced by
a salivation - Intermittent fever ap-
-pears in a malignant, Inflammato-
-ry and Milder form - Intermittent fever
appears in periodical headache, vertigo,
Dysentery, Melancholia, Coma, ~~off~~
apoplexy &c - Here, the remedies should
be bleeding or Bark, according to
circumstances - Gout often puts on
the form of an Intermittent —

198

There is scarcely a disease which does not intermit - the cure of Intermittents is divided into, The treatment before paroxysms, The treatment during the paroxysms and The treatment during the Intermision - Intermittent fevers may be known by the continuance of the Fever when Epidemics prevail and by the long duration of the fit - by the discharge of bile - by the time of attack - Quotidianus come on in the morning - Tertians come on at mid-day - Quartans in the afternoon - Intermittents are known by the urine being clear in the fit and turbid in the intervals - Intermittents, chiefly prevail in climates neither hot nor cold - they are little known in the West Indies - there, Remittents are more common - The remedies for Intermittents are 1st Bloodletting, in a tense state of the pulse - neutral salts, a thin diet - litters - just before the 2^d fit, take Laudanum, before the 3^d fit, take Bark - Bark is seldom good in forming Tertians.

a few drops of Laudanum have often
 lessened the violence of a fit - it was
 employed for this purpose by T. Lind -
 the cold bath often prevents a fit - wine-
 -gar and pepper mixed has prevented fits -
 also wine and ardent spirits - Riding
 on horseback - Cayenne pepper in pills
 is useful - Dancing has prevented
 fits - this acts by producing sweat -
 Ferrer has prevented a fit and the re-
 -currence of paroxysms - all these reme-
 -dies put off fits by inducing debility -
 When an Intermittent assumes a ma-
 -lignant form, use Bleeding - for want
 of this remedy, many have died - the
 state of the pulse, admitting the shock
 be attended to - T. Horne says bleeding
 cured patients, with Intermittent fever,
 and killed those who had Malignant
 fever - the reason of this, was, that the
 former was Inflammatory - in the
 latter, the system was prostrated before
 the point of reaction - Bleeding is
 proper in Chronic, Winter Intermittents.
 I have used it in many cases and
 learnt the practice from a Quack.

Bleeding should be used in' hernal
Intermittents, also purging, sweating &c
the disease is inflammatorry in' a par-
-oxysm of a mild Intermittent - di-
-luting drinks should be given - when
pain attends, give *Laudanum* - Bark
has sometimes been given in' this State
and perhaps with advantage - cold
water has been used - if excitement
be considerable - use ablution, hot
affusions, when the excitement is below
par - The remedies during the In-
-termission should be, *Gentian*,
Camomile, *Alum*, *Galls*, *Spiders*
juice in bread made up into pills -
arsenic in pills and in solution -
Sacch. Sat. in small doses - *Willow tree*
bark, *Colombo root* - galls and co-
-lombo mixed - *Cayenne pepper* in
pills - *Alum an.* *Glue* - this acts by
its indigestible qualities - The tour-
-naquet applied to the thigh has done
good - it raises the pulse and in
many cases stops the fit - If Bark
purges, give a few drops of *Laudanum*
in each dose -

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the car was a sharp, cold wind.
 It seemed to pierce my skin, and I
 shivered. The air was so different from
 the warm, humid air of the South.
 I had heard that the weather was
 terrible, but I didn't realize it would
 be so harsh. The sun was shining
 brightly, but the wind was so strong
 that it felt like a wall of fire.
 I took a deep breath and tried to
 ignore the discomfort. I had come
 here for a reason, and I was determined
 to make the most of it. The first
 few days were a challenge, but I
 slowly began to adjust. The wind
 was still there, but it didn't bother
 me as much. I had found my way
 around it. The people here were
 friendly, and the food was delicious.
 I was starting to feel like I belonged.
 The wind was just a part of the
 landscape. I had accepted it. I had
 found my place.

If it were Castoreum add. Khuskhus -
 The Bark may be given in powder, infusion
 or decoction - it may be combined with
 snake root - it is not good in Tetter -
 children may have the bark applied
 round their bodies in form of jackets
 If inflammatory diathesis exist, bleed
 and purge before using the bark -
 This invaluable medicine stands un-
 -varied in the cure of Intermittents
 if ever it fail to cure, it is because
 it has been improperly used - formerly
 Emetics were given before Bark, but
 as they are disagreeable, purges may
 be substituted —

Sulph. Cupri is used in Intermittents, also
 sulph. Zinci - The diseases following fever
 are obstructions, congestions &c. - here blisters
 are useful over the congested part, use bleed-
 -ing at the same time - if this fail, Sal-
 -ute - Dr Bond used this remedy - Jaundice
 and Dropsy sometimes follow fever - it is
 followed by hectic fever - many cases put on
 the hectic form - here a salivation is the
 best remedy - Human miasmata pro-
 -duce Intermittents but not Typhus -

+ frequent & quiet — warm skin —

204

Typhus State of Fever - this

is a slow fever, common in autumn - it is known by head ache, ~~slow~~ pulse, high colored urine &c. - it has been called, Inward Fever. The remedies proper are gentle vomits, purges, blisters, and 'if these fail, small bleedings are proper, if the pulse be tense - this seldom terminates in Intermitting fever - Barks is sometimes used in Typhus - exercise or additional stimuli may convert it into an Intermitting, Hectic State of Fever has many pe-

-culiarities and specific symptoms - It occurs in Pulm. Consumption, but it arises from many causes - it requires a specific treatment - ulcers sometimes occasion it when the abscess is in joints - Scirrhi and Scrophulae occasion it, especially when seated in glandular parts as the breast, liver &c. Hectic fever has been ascribed to absorption of pus - this is incorrect. Some persons die of this fever without a morbid pulse, but very seldom - sharp pointed substances irritating certain parts have produced Hectic - a woman was relieved of violent Hectic by the discharge of a pus from the vagina

206

Leucorrhœa and amenorrhœa have produced Hætic fever - the stimuli of life rendered highly excitable have produced Hætic, by previous disease - also certain exhalations, as from mines and marshy countries - Nostalgia or Home sickness produced Hætic in a soldier - Pregnancy has produced hætic - this I believe resulted from irritation of the fœtus in Utero, such cases generally prove fatal - these are the principal causes of Hætic - perhaps Hætic may depend on the concentration of disease in one system only - local irritants producing Hætic are often without pain - this fever is often confounded with Intermitting fever - but they differ in many respects - the fits of Hætic soon change the period of their attacks - there is often a chill without succeeding sweats - chills often occur during the fit - sweats give little or no relief in Hætic, but this is not the case with Intermitting - there is often a cessation of fever (Hætic) for 10 or 12 days - in Hætic, the urine is turbid in the fit, but clear in the intervals - this is one of the most characteristic marks of Hætic - but Mr Hunter

The first of these is the fact that the
 human mind is not a blank slate at birth.
 It is filled with a vast amount of
 information which is acquired from the
 environment. This information is stored
 in the memory and is available for
 use at any time. The second fact is
 that the human mind is capable of
 learning. It can acquire new
 information and skills through the
 process of education. The third fact
 is that the human mind is capable of
 reasoning. It can analyze information
 and draw conclusions. The fourth fact
 is that the human mind is capable of
 imagination. It can create new ideas
 and concepts. The fifth fact is that
 the human mind is capable of emotion.
 It can experience a wide range of
 feelings and emotions. The sixth fact
 is that the human mind is capable of
 social interaction. It can communicate
 with other people and form relationships.
 The seventh fact is that the human
 mind is capable of self-reflection. It
 can think about its own thoughts and
 feelings. The eighth fact is that the
 human mind is capable of problem-
 solving. It can find solutions to
 difficult problems. The ninth fact is
 that the human mind is capable of
 creativity. It can come up with new
 and original ideas. The tenth fact is
 that the human mind is capable of
 moral reasoning. It can distinguish
 between right and wrong.

208

says the urine is always clear in Hectic that does not arise from a local cause there are great pains in the limbs in Hectic, and sudden swellings, as in the face &c. Intermittents generally attack suddenly, Hectic gradually. Hectic now and then comes on with inflammation symptoms - the symptoms of hectic will continue for months - there is often a deep red color in the cheeks which does not attend the Intermittent this red color is in irregular shades - it is sometimes only in one cheek - there is less headache in Hectic than in Intermittent fever - the appetite is impaired and bowels regular in Hectic, but not so in Intermittents - In short, Hectic is an insolated fever and to this I ascribe its difficulty of cure - It is said to attack chiefly at the 45th year of life - the pulse varies much it is mostly Typhoid, now and then synocha and Synochoid - It is rarely Typhus, except at the close of life -

The first of these is the fact that the
 human mind is not a blank slate at birth
 but is filled with a vast amount of
 information which it receives from the
 world around it. This information is
 stored in the memory and is available
 for use at any time. The second fact
 is that the human mind is capable of
 learning from experience. This means
 that the mind is able to take in new
 information and to use it to modify
 its existing knowledge. The third fact
 is that the human mind is capable of
 reasoning. This means that the mind
 is able to take in information and to
 use it to draw conclusions. The fourth
 fact is that the human mind is capable
 of feeling. This means that the mind
 is able to experience emotions. The fifth
 fact is that the human mind is capable
 of acting. This means that the mind
 is able to take in information and to
 use it to guide its actions. The sixth
 fact is that the human mind is capable
 of communicating. This means that the
 mind is able to take in information and
 to use it to convey its thoughts to
 other people. The seventh fact is that
 the human mind is capable of creating.
 This means that the mind is able to
 take in information and to use it to
 create new things. The eighth fact is
 that the human mind is capable of
 solving problems. This means that the
 mind is able to take in information and
 to use it to find solutions to problems.
 The ninth fact is that the human mind
 is capable of making decisions. This
 means that the mind is able to take in
 information and to use it to choose
 between different options. The tenth
 fact is that the human mind is capable
 of planning. This means that the mind
 is able to take in information and to
 use it to make a plan for the future.
 The eleventh fact is that the human
 mind is capable of organizing. This
 means that the mind is able to take in
 information and to use it to arrange
 things in a logical order. The twelfth
 fact is that the human mind is capable
 of evaluating. This means that the mind
 is able to take in information and to
 use it to judge the value of things.
 The thirteenth fact is that the human
 mind is capable of comparing. This
 means that the mind is able to take in
 information and to use it to compare
 things. The fourteenth fact is that the
 human mind is capable of contrasting.
 This means that the mind is able to take
 in information and to use it to point
 out the differences between things. The
 fifteenth fact is that the human mind
 is capable of classifying. This means
 that the mind is able to take in
 information and to use it to group
 things together. The sixteenth fact is
 that the human mind is capable of
 summarizing. This means that the mind
 is able to take in information and to
 use it to give a brief account of things.
 The seventeenth fact is that the human
 mind is capable of analyzing. This
 means that the mind is able to take in
 information and to use it to break things
 down into their parts. The eighteenth
 fact is that the human mind is capable
 of synthesizing. This means that the
 mind is able to take in information and
 to use it to put things together. The
 nineteenth fact is that the human mind
 is capable of evaluating. This means
 that the mind is able to take in
 information and to use it to judge the
 value of things. The twentieth fact is
 that the human mind is capable of
 comparing. This means that the mind
 is able to take in information and to
 use it to compare things. The twenty-
 first fact is that the human mind is
 capable of contrasting. This means that
 the mind is able to take in information
 and to use it to point out the
 differences between things. The twenty-
 second fact is that the human mind is
 capable of classifying. This means that
 the mind is able to take in information
 and to use it to group things together.
 The twenty-third fact is that the human
 mind is capable of summarizing. This
 means that the mind is able to take in
 information and to use it to give a
 brief account of things. The twenty-
 fourth fact is that the human mind is
 capable of analyzing. This means that
 the mind is able to take in information
 and to use it to break things down into
 their parts. The twenty-fifth fact is
 that the human mind is capable of
 synthesizing. This means that the mind
 is able to take in information and to
 use it to put things together. The twenty-
 sixth fact is that the human mind is
 capable of evaluating. This means that
 the mind is able to take in information
 and to use it to judge the value of
 things. The twenty-seventh fact is that
 the human mind is capable of comparing.
 This means that the mind is able to take
 in information and to use it to compare
 things. The twenty-eighth fact is that
 the human mind is capable of contrasting.
 This means that the mind is able to take
 in information and to use it to point out
 the differences between things. The
 twenty-ninth fact is that the human
 mind is capable of classifying. This
 means that the mind is able to take in
 information and to use it to group things
 together. The thirtieth fact is that the
 human mind is capable of summarizing.
 This means that the mind is able to take
 in information and to use it to give a
 brief account of things.

Before the administration of Mercury, medicine, every cause in the reach of surgery should be removed, as abscesses, boils &c. extraction of stones from the bladder - Hectic fever produced by ulcers of the extremities, has ceased after amputation has been performed - when the air is bad, the patient should be removed - the remedies are blood-letting when the pulse is synchroid - nitre in small doses reduces the force of the pulse, when not strong enough to bear the lancet - Milk diet perhaps rice, turnips &c. would be better - as the system is very excitable, would it not be proper to give an exact quantity of solid aliment ^{only} every day - Infusions of malt are good in Hectic from ulcers - Rennet whey made as formerly directed is very good - Take 6 Spoonful of good Malt - 1 of Brown Sugar and 3 of wine - stir them together - set the mixture aside and it is soon fit for use - Arsenic is used in Hectic - Bark has seldom been given with success in this fever - it should be given with in the Lymph state -

212

Bitters and Mineral acids have been used - Digitalis has rarely, if ever, cured this fever - it seems to pervade the whole system and like the shirt of Hercules cannot be torn off by any Medicines - it is often thrown a shaken off by riding on horseback - This excellent remedy has cured it often - it acts by diffusing the disease - from an insulated state, it becomes general over the whole body - But all patients cannot afford to ride on horseback - What then must be done? I answer, use salivation, &c. &c. these are cheap remedies and may be used with safety -

all the grades of fever partake of the state of action of some one or more of the forms of fever described - do not expect to find the forms of fever with their signs, as mentioned in books, the symptoms often vary - I have seen synochaic action in the Head, Typhoid in the Lungs and Typhus in the viscera - there is often Synocha on one side of the body and synochaic on the other - we must often take

2B

after 6.11th day, the system
change to type to Quartan -

214
our indications from the habits of
patients —

Depleting remedies should be used in
preference to Stimulants — by treating
the system with depletion, it after-
wards gains its former strength sooner
than by the use of Stimulants —

I have said that all diseases remit or
or intermit — this is true of fevers —
they are said to terminate on critical
days by paroxysms — The whole course
of a fever has been compared by Darwin
to the revolution of our earth and its
paroxysms to the revolutions of a single
day — Critical days were called by
Hippocrates judicious days — and the
day on which the fever terminated, he
called Judgement Day, because he
thought that nature terminated the
matter on that day — Dr Isaac
supposes and I believe correctly, that
all fevers are originally Tertian —
Continual fevers begin with this form —
the 3^d, 5th, 7th, 9th & 11th are called the
critical days of Tertian — the 14th, 17th,
20th are critical days of Quartan —

+ that is on the 3^d, 5th & 7th

the critical days are odd -

attended by Dr W. Brown -

It even sometimes terminate
without any obvious discharge

+ when symptoms of
violent action require it -

218
after the 20th day, the paroxysms of a
Quartan are seldom perceptible -
Bilious fever in all its grades has a regard
to Critical days - they terminate on
the 3^d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th & 19th day - The
Yellow fever generally, ended on a Ter-
tain day in whatever way it ended -
we should never reject the doctrine of
Critical days because fevers sometimes
end on even days or days non critical -
in these cases the fever is probably pro-
tracted, and the patient began to die
on a Critical day - of 200 persons
+ who died of Fever, 140 died on Critical
days - death is often followed by a
sediment in the urine - all continued
fevers are protracted Tertians - many
fevers taper off and you cannot tell
when they terminate - some snap off
and end on Critical days - Bleed
on a critical day in preference to
any other - by attending to the days
on which fevers remit, we can give
purgers with more advantage if symp-
-toms of violent action demand them -
and if such symptoms do not occur,

+ than on a critical day—

0 and if you cannot weaken it the fever will be fatal in most cases—

a paroxysm on an even day is dangerous and must be obliterated if possible— in the yellow fever the paroxysm came sometimes on the 4th day— the patient would say he felt too well—at this time bleed to induce a fever or you will lose your patient—

depletion will tend to bring the fever
 to a crisis — In most cases we can-
 not purge on a Critical day, be-
 cause the Stomach and bowels are
 torpid — If a paroxysm be most se-
 vere on an even day, summon all
 your skill in medicine to oppose it —
 bleed, purge &c — if doubts are en-
 tertained with respect to the adminis-
 tration of Bark or other Stimuli
 you will be safe in giving them on
 a non-Critical day — by attending
 to Critical days, you will acquire
 much credit — In August the Critical
 day is mostly the 3^d — in this month in
 our City, fever often terminates by one
 paroxysm, in a fit of Cholera morbus
 the 5th 6th & 7th are critical days in September
 and October — Dr. Gillespie, speaking
 of the West India fever, says, that in
 exacerbations of the fit, sores grow worse
 and sloughed — during lunar periods
 we should use more powerful stim-
 ulants, for the moon certainly has
 an effect in some way —

219

the most active medicines should
be given at the lunar periods

I have no doubt of the
correctness of this observation -
I have observed something of the
kind in my own practice -

Pain from a blister is favorable
in Cholic fever - unfavorable
in Acute Bilious fever -

Dr Mosely, Pitcairn and others have observed the influence of the moon on fevers. Dr Balfour says the fever is most violent at the full and change + of the moon - In lunar periods it is necessary to guard more carefully against the exciting causes of fever - guard more than against relapses - give tonics more freely in days not lunar, for debility then favors their more successful exhibition -

Prognosis of Fevers

I shall not mention here the signs that attend the issue in life or death - these signs differ in different seasons and in the same seasons and countries - of this I have mentioned striking varieties in Yellow Fever - Deafness is a favorable sign in Chronic Bilious fever but unfavorable in Acute Yellow fever there is a great difference between the issue of signs in adults and children - Cold sweats and Black vomit are often fatal signs in adults - the sight of Black vomit has often hastened death -

symptoms not alarming in
middle life pointing death in
old age —

The signs differ in slaves, & free men —
the former often succumb under symptoms
from which the latter would recover

Fever attacking suddenly without
premonitory signs are fatal —
fever coming on without chilly fit
are dangerous — less so when
chill follows bleeding —

Fever that creeps on slowly are
tedious and not without danger —

fevers are dangerous in proportion
as the connection between the system
is destroyed — we see this in the electric,
in which the blood vessels are
only diseased — also Tetanus

Insulated diseases are always
worse than them that are diffused —

Children have recovered after having had the Black vomit — they have more tenacity of life than grown people and they have less dread of death & futurity — the signs differ in middle life and old age — the same signs appear differently in Robust and slender persons — in the different sexes also — patients descending from long lived ancestors have a greater Capital of Excitability than others and when they have been affected for some time, they can still draw on their excitable fund — The Capital of Drunkards being very small, they do not long endure an attack of fever —

The signs in the general forms described may be known by the degree of violence and duration of the remote and exciting causes — The more a fever is diffused through all the system the less dangerous is it, to a certain degree, provided the system be not prostrated beyond the point of Reaction, the more durable ^{the} cause of fever, the worse is that fever —

223 It is a bad sign for patients
to feel too much compression in
a violent disease —

It is unfavorable also
a gnashing of the teeth — the
latter indicate great pain —
lying on the side after lying on
the back indicates increased
strength —

224

Chills in the close of chronic fever,
are unfavorable always — they indicate
an intermission in the disease —
they indicate a revival of excitement.
- Itz - fevers that creep on slowly
are generally tedious — Sudden re-
- storation of natural pulse after fever
is dangerous, except the recovery de-
- pends on stimulus of some of the
mental faculties — In Intermittents
procrastinating fits are favorable,
anticipating fits, unfavorable —
Signs of Life and Death — the first
sign of danger in fever, when it does
not occur in the commencement, is
in the close of fever, unfavorable —
tremors are unfavorable when they
extend throughout the body and are
perceptible on the tongue — a falling
of jaw is unfavorable — so is difficulty
of raising the arm — sliding down
in bed is alarming — hence we find
patients drawing up their legs — and
when they fail in doing this, it is a
sign of great debility —

a tongue preternaturally cold
 is a precursor of death —
 a tongue quite natural in Malignant
 fever is a bad & alarming sign —

absent throat in Malignant fever
 is unfavorable —

The matter found on the tongue
 may be compared to soot escaping
 from the stomach & discharged by the ^{mouth} —
 the tongue is sometime green and
 then it is a fatal sign —
 The tongue appears to take on all
 the colors after Bile —

Absence of pain in Malignant
 fever, is always a bad sign - the
 return of pain after defilection is
 always favorable - pain in every
 stage of fever is favorable, if it
 occupies extreme parts - patients
 cannot die in Malignant fever if
 they have great pain in the back -
Pars dolens trahit - very acute pain
 at the crisis of fever is unfavorable
 partial heat or cold is unfavorable
 a natural temperature is very al-
 -arming - so is extreme thirst - I
 have heard patients cry out, oh, I
 could drink up the Delaware -
 a pulse preternaturally slow or
 intermitting is unfavorable - A
 natural heat of Skin is a natural
 pulse and natural tongue are all
 unfavorable signs in fever -
 Barrow says, the different matters on
 the tongue giving it various colors,
 are produced by secretion and he
 says a dry tongue is owing to great
 absorption, but I do not agree with
 (him).

227

Let us beware of natural pulse,
tongue, & skin in malignant fevers -
red & muddy eye is bad sign -
a contraction of the pupil is
unfavorable - double vision
is unfavorable -

+ coming on and going off -
perpetual motion of the legs - eyes
half closed except in the dysentery,
are fatal signs - one eye larger than
the other, defect of wrinkling are bad
signs -

Long protracted pain is
a fatal sign - but when it
occupies the back it is less
dangerous -
+ this is called Super sensation -
An exquisite sense of something is
unfavorable -

+ so as to feel the weight of
her clothes -
gaping is favorable -

A glassy appearance of the eyes—
 false vision, involuntary tears are
 unfavorable in fevers—a sudden
 appearance of animation in the
 eyes after squinting is a fatal sign.
 Matter stagnating on the inner
 corner of the eye—a film occa-
 + sionally on the cornea are fatal
 signs—deafness in fevers of a mild
 grade is favorable, but in maly-
 nant fevers it is followed by death.
 Pain on hearing noise is unfa-
 -vorable—an extension of the sense
 of hearing is favorable or unfa-
 -vorable according to the strength of
 + the system afterwards—a revival
 of hearing after long absence, is fatal.
 An acid and salt taste in the mouth
 is always favorable, but a bitter
 taste is an alarming sign—an
 insensibility to cold, burns and
 blisters is unfavorable—a sudden
 + restoration of sensibility is favorable.
 Restoration of sensibility in the nose
 disposing patients to pick it, also
 sneezing is favorable—

Pain that comes on after much
bleeding is favorable -

The return of a chemic head ache
is often favorable -

+ fallen temples, ears contracted
ears into the holes, inverted -
skin livid & —

+ in this the fat has fallen from
the face —

The return of a chronic disease,
 a chronic habit or of an old idea
 are all favorable signs - the return
 of an old sore is also favorable -
 when patients turn round and listen
 every time the door is opened, the
 physician may depend upon this
 as a favorable sign - if a patient
 begins to address you regularly on
 entering his room, set it down
 for a fact, that he is getting better.
 It shows a return of former habits
 and old associations - Gaping is
 favorable - blisters becoming sore
 after being healed up is a good sign
 an itching of the scalp is always
 unfavorable - ~~it is marked with~~
 The Hippocratic Countenance
 is unfavorable - It is marked
 with sharp nose, hollow eyes,
 + livid countenance - Frowning
 is unfavorable and so is the re-
 semblance of ancestors unseen
 + before - A patient seldom recovers
 with a natural color -

+ I have seldom seen a reamer
until his change has taken
place —

Sleep in the day & wakefulness
at night are unfavorable.

232

A countenance unnaturally
pale is unfavorable - a peevish
+ countenance is favorable - a livid
color of the fingers is unfavorable
the expansion of the alae nasi,
elevation of the shoulders, ^{Halitus} cold
breath and the rattles in the throat
are bad signs - cold ^{re} bath seems to
depend on the internal surface of
the lungs becoming cold - Aphonia
or inability ~~of~~ to speak is very
unfavorable but I have seen re-
coveries from it - Paraphonia or
speaking in whispers is unfavorable
lying on the side after lying on the
back is favorable - costiveness in
Malignant Fever is unfavorable -
involuntary stools are unfavorable
voluntary stools and a discharge of
wind are favorable - green and
black stools are favorable in Bil-
ious fevers - worms discharged in the
beginning of fevers and alive are fa-
vorable signs - when discharged at the
close of fevers without stools and
dead, also without slime, it is unfa-
- vorable

a constant hawking & spitting
is unfavorable —

a voracious appetite is unfa-
— vorable — revival of appetite
with decline of fever is favorable —

Stools are favorable when natural as
 to smell and color - the occurrence of
 stools at the usual hour is a favorable
 sign - swelling of the belly is always
 unfavorable in fever - the return of
 appetite at the close of fever is favo-
 -rable - but in the beginning of fever it
 is unfavorable - Patients regaining
 a relish for coffee, also for tobacco, is
 a favorable sign - vomiting towards
 the close of fever is unfavorable -
 obstinate wakefulness is bad, so is a
 suppression of urine - high colored, fetid
 or bloody urine is unfavorable - The
 discharge of bile, mucus or blood alone
 is alarming; it shows that one system
 only is affected - urine of a milky color
 indicates a tedious disease - Strangury
 from blisters is favorable - it shows a
 return of natural action in the system -
 cloudy urine is favorable, a sediment
 is better - In mild fevers, universal sweats
 are favorable - putrid sweats are bad -
 sweat with a putrid taste is unfa-
 -vorable - I learnt this from an old
 woman - a putrid, cadaverous smell
 emitted by patients at the close of fever
 is always unfavorable -

136

a softness of skin is favorable —
Eruptions and sores in the mouth
and lips are always favorable in
mild fevers — Eruptions in the Pha-
-rynx, larynx and glottis are un-
-favorable — the further nature
throws them from the system, the
better, hence they are best on the lips.
a return of long absent Gonorrhea
is favorable — Spontaneous saliva-
-tion and spitting is always favo-
-rable — the salivation is less favo-
-rable when attended with aphtha —
Hemorrhages are favorable in the be-
-ginning less so in the close of fevers —
when from the nose, nothing need be
feared — but when from the Lungs, there
is great danger — Melena or
hemorrhage from the liver is generally
fatal — Priapism is sometimes, but
not always a good sign — Convalescence
without frequency of pulse is unfa-
-variable — variable — Hiccups is unfa-
-variable; so is a difficulty of swallow-
-ing — few recover that can make
but one swallow at a time —

Convulsions are alarming 230
in the beginning, but fatal towards
the close of fevers—

Signs of Life and Death,
taken from the State of Mind

Apathy with respect to the issue of a
disease is always an unfavorable sign.
It shows that the deep seated principle
in human Nature, the fear of death
is perverted—It shows derangement
in the system—Silent delirium with
sighing is unfavorable—delirium
with laughter is unfavorable—good
humor is favorable, so is ill humor,
about the crisis of fever—Injuries
after the hour of the night are un-
favorable—a desire to be removed
from place to place is very unfa-
vorable—this desire was very strong
in the last illness of the late Carrie
of Liverpool—The desire of life is fa-
vorable—a slow answer to questions
is always unfavorable—want of
solicitude for the welfare of near
and dear relatives is always unfa-
vorable.

I have been an observer
 of the beginning, but failed
 to see the end of the journey
 of the life and death
 of the soul.

I have been an observer
 of the beginning, but failed
 to see the end of the journey
 of the life and death
 of the soul.

220

Here the premium mobile of self love seems to reign in the mind we should endeavor to weaken this perversion of mind, by diversion to foreign subjects - A return of any mental habit is always favorable, as of wit and good humor. All these signs of the issue of fever sometimes deceive us - but cold wrists and cold breath never deceive us - never decide positively on the issue of a fever - but do not abandon a patient - When urged to give an opinion, I have said, no fever was without danger and that I had seen patients recover from similar fevers but if forced to be positive in your answer, always give an unfavorable prognosis - then if your patient recover, you will gain double credit. Thus you will gain credit for skill at the expense of your judgement - you will appear more skillful than yourself -

241

of Mild Bilious Fever 242
the best writers on this fever are Clegg, Howard,
Milary, Pringle, & Jno. Hunter, Clarke
&c - this fever assumes as many forms
as Yellow fever and both arise from
the same cause - the pulse in this
fever is *Synochus mitis* and the
blood is rarely rky - The remedies
are Bloodletting, provided the pulse
be active - this remedy secures the
system against disorder - purges are
used - this fever was scarcely known
in this city, when I began to practice -
it began in Southwark and spread
gradually over the City - The most
proper purges are Salts, Castor oil,
and occasionally Calomel - In the
Break Bone Fever, purges generally
cure - of 500 patients, I do not
think I bled more than one - cool
diluting drinks - cold water on the skin
may be used - the latter I employ only
partially as on the hands B. Bark
is sometimes used - Blister, act
like a charm in curing this fever after
the system has been reduced -

Inflammatory Bilious Fever

these generally yield to 3 or 4 bleed-
-ings - purges and blisters are used -
if these fail, a salivation is the
patient's best security - this guards
against relapses -

Malignant Bilious or Yellow fever.

For an account of this I refer you to
my Medical Inquiries, to the Medical
Repository of New York, Cox's Museum
&c - You are not to expect to meet this
fever under one form only - it appears
variously - Fevers are not like pieces
of wood for Statues - they cannot be
shaped ~~like~~ ^{by} nosological chisels -
we cannot always control them -
after the 3^d day patients suppose
themselves much better - the pulse
grows regular (this has been ascribed
to Lining to a cessation of disease, but
it is owing to the system being pros-
-trated beyond the point of reaction) -
The skin grows cool, appetite good,
but it is only what Slegden calls
a treacherous Remission -

246

This fever will appear on the 1st day
with symptoms of Depression - it
appears in oppression and now
yields to bleeding - it appears in form
of Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery &c it
sometimes appears in open Erysipelas -
This shows the Unity of disease - it
appears in form of an Intermittent -
it appears in form of Bubo, and
Carbuncles, also in form of Chronic
fever - it appears in form of Typhoid
and also in dumb form - it appears
with universal yellowness of skin -
this color is not dangerous - it shows
a strong Centrifugal tendency in the
disease - it appears in profuse sweats
a disposition to faint - coldness and
chills - petechiae on the skin -
remedies for the distressing and dangerous
symptoms - these must be attended to,
for a bad symptom by reaction often
kills - for vomiting, use bleeding
in an active pulse - milk -
milk and lime water - two parts
of the former and one of the latter -

267

one table Spoonful of castoral
burist a little - a Spoonful of
sugar - lime juice & water -

R. Larin. Avenae Ust. cochlea
magna -

Succ. linonis ℥ss

Sacch. alb - ʒj

Aqua bullient. ℥ss

Mist Nautium -

The liquor of the Cocoa Nut was suggested
 to me by a West India Physician —
 sweet oil, molasses, and milk equal
 parts have relieved vomiting —
 opening and anodyne clysters when
 the pulse is reduced — Clysters of
 warm or cold water alone —
 Lea made of roasted oats is re-
 commended in the Edinburgh Med-
 ical Essays, for Cholera morbus —
 Blisters to the Stomach, cold water
 to the Stomach & externally — rectify-
 water, internally, checks vomiting
 very soon — opium in large doses
 lessens vomiting — Gentle friction
 often relieves pain in the Stomach —
 Coma is relieved by cups after gen-
 eral depletion — also plasters of
 mustard on the head — for Diarrhea
 fine & estaceous medicines — for
 pain in the head, use Ice in a blad-
 der on the head —

Habit seems to render up all its
 acquisitions at the hour of death —
 this is proven by destruction of ap-
 -erations —

249

of the Sources of Malignant 250
Fever, I have treated at length
in my Medical Inquiries — The
Bilious Fever of the United States ap-
pears always under one of the fol-
lowing forms. 1st The Malignant
Bilious or Yellow Fever, 2 The
Inflammatory Bilious Fever - 3
Mild Bilious Fever - 4 Intermitting
Bilious Fever - 5 Chronic Bilious
Fever. 6th Febricula — It is situated
in the blood vessels only —

Of the Plague — it arises from
causes similar to those which produce
yellow Fever — it may be taken
by the same person 20 times — It may
appear in 6 forms as I have men-
tioned of Yellow Fever — it affects
strangers more than natives — it
attacks the young and robust more
than the old, so does yellow Fever —
when epidemic, it is preceded by
a Catarrh, so is yellow Fever, often —
it is not contagious, neither is yellow
Fever — it affects lymphatic glands

Jail Fever is produced by *Adia miasmata*
and the excretions of *Coiror miasmatic* diseases

producing swellings - it brings 252
Petechiae on the skin and carbuncles
also - the reason why the Plague takes
a centrifugal course in Egypt and
production, cutaneous affections,
depends on the hotness of the cli-
mate - In our Country the Yellow
Fever takes a centripetal direction
and affects the viscera - this is the
effect of climate - The cure of Plague
is effected sometimes by bleeding -
purging, mercury - Bark, vomits &c
Mr Baldwin has advised a new
remedy in the cure of Plague - that
of exciting general sweats by wrapping
the body in flannels wet with
sweet oil - Dr Sydenham employed
sweating successfully in the Plague - a
shower of rain has cured this disease
also swimming across a river - I
have already treated of Jail Fever; it
is to be cured by Stimulants -

The Fever from Opium - this is often
a true malignant fever - it is induced
by patients taking an excessive dose
of opium - it is a true fever -

253

+ on where oppressed -

+ 8 or 10 grs of *Ammonia*

- acids were used also sweet oil, but
they are improper - they are too feeble -

+ there is sometimes a dread of cold -

The remedies for the Opium Fever 254
are the same as for Malignant
fever. ^{2^d} Bleed when the pulse is active
+ excite vomiting by thrusting a feather
down the throat — distend the stomach
with large quantities of warm water
cordials of all kinds after depletion —
stimulating injections, Cataplasms,
and lastly Flagellation — this was used
by Dr Seaman of N York with success
the cure here depends on a translation
of excitement — If the fever of Opium
were to continue very long I believe it
would end in Black vomit —

There is a fever from Mercury — Dys-
entery, Diarrhea, Angina &c. are often
produced by it — some of these have
proven fatal — they are all to be treated
with the remedies mentioned for those
diseases —

The fever from the Bite of Rabid
Animals comes next in order —
+ refer you to my Med. Juris. —
this is a fever of the highest grade of
morbid excitement — some people say
it is not inflammatory, but it is so
frequently —

+ dogs, cats, foxes and wolves only, only propagate this disease by biting — cattle do not propagate it —

+ or if they do, it is with a croaking noise — great heat, back scanty aliment, — induce it in dogs — they bite to ease pain —

The disease cannot be communicated to man except the cuticle be abraded — nor then in all cases, if the animal be recently mad —

Pro. Hunter says if the part be cut out of the arm, the 6th day after inoculation, no morbid disease follows — so it is with Hydrophobia — I never heard of but one case in which the disease followed the excision of the bitten part —

a dread of water and of air is ²⁵⁶
not a specific symptom of this dis-
ease - It might as well be called
Aerphobia as Hydrophobia - for
this always a dread of air - Hy-
+drophobia varies according to circum-
stances - it affects the blood vessels
and nervous system - it affects the
trachea and glottis chiefly - this is
proven by the inability of dogs to bark
+ they cannot bark when mad as
it is called - men are affected with
the hiccough - dissection always
shows inflammation of the trachea
and glottis - remedies should be ac-
-cording to the state of the system -
difference of season, age &c. render
the remedies different - It has been
cured by Bloodletting, purges, sweats
salivation - in case of weak action
use stimulants - the latter have been
used successfully by Dr. Brun of Vir-
-ginia - sometimes throwing a person
into a river has cured of this disease
this acts by expending excitability and
reducing excitement -

* + I think excision would succeed at any period previous to the occurrence of the disease —

— Burning the part with a red hot iron has been useful —

+ by irritating applications —

250
vaccination has cured Hooping
Cough, by exciting a new disease -
And it may be so with Hydrophobia
Emetics are used - Dr Physick
correctly supposes that the patients who
die of this disease, die of a sudden
spasm on the glottis, by which res-
piration has been obstructed - Dr
Physick has proposed tracheotomy in
this case - This disease is sometimes
cured may generally cured by excision
+ of the bitten part - Hydrophobia
cannot take place from the saliva
of a dog unless it act on an abraded
part - Excision should be relied upon in
preference to any other remedy - I
never ^{known} the disease to occur where ex-
cision had been performed - Jno. Hunter
has proven that after inoculation for
small pox, if you cut out the pustule
on the 7th day, no small pox affects
the system - It is proper to keep the
wound made by excision, open for
+ a long time - no reliance can be
placed on specific remedies -

Sulphur is used to
destroy the bad effects of arsenic

fluoride of arsenic is often unful-

260
Fever is sometimes produced
by Poisons of the animal, vegetable
and mineral Kingdoms - the remedies
are such things as discharge the foreign
substances from the Stomach, as
Emetics, such as dilute Ren. has quali-
ties as diluting drinks, such medicines
as excite new action and such sub-
stances as neutralize the poisons
by mixture - the Alkalies should be
given to destroy the effects of Mer-
cury - Exciting a new and strong
action is a good mode - Sweet oil
has been used to blunt the acrimony
of poisons - some poisons affect the
system with Erysipelas - wounds
which do not inflame, should be
suspected of creating internal dis-
ease - here incisions and blisters
should be used - latices, suction &
exciting inflammation should also be
resorted to - The poison of the rattlesnake
produces the worst kind of Malignant Fever
here the system is prostrated beyond the
point of reaction - The Indians of South
America use large quantities of Cayenne
pepper.

There are sweets of great and
weak world's action

262

Sweating State of Fever — This
often occurs in the last stage of Malignant
fever and in Ectetic — the sweats of
Malignant fever occur in the day
time — those of Ectetic occur at night
during sleep — the sweats of the former
may be called tonic, those of the latter
atonic — the sweats in the sweating
state of fever are acrid, fetid, & claustrous
these sweats take place in the Plague,
Yellow fever, small Pox, Rheumatism
&c. — Dr Dalzell describes a fever, the
sweat of which was so acrid as to
excoriate his fingers — never rely on
sweats in the cure of fever, they are
often too copious & vice versa — I saw
a striking instance of it in a Maniac
in our Hospital — he sweated so as to
create a thick fog in the room — this
was attended with much agony of mind —
sitting up in bed is useful in this dis-
-ease in great morbid action — Sydenham's
practice — even in the Typhoid state
of the pulse, bleeding is useful —
Elixir of Vitriol — when the sweats are
accompanied with feeble morbid action,

The first thing that I noticed
 when I entered the room was
 a strong smell of tobacco
 smoke. The room was very
 large and the ceiling was
 high. The walls were covered
 with tapestries and the floor
 was made of stone. I saw
 many people sitting at tables
 and drinking. The atmosphere
 was very lively and the
 music was very loud. I
 felt very comfortable and
 relaxed. The food was very
 good and the service was
 excellent. I enjoyed every
 minute of my stay.

the powder of Calined Oyster Shells ²⁶⁴
may be used —

The Fainting State of Fever occurs in
Malignant Fever — its cure is effected
by repeated venesection. it is no ob-
jection to repeated bleeding that it
makes the patient faint — do not be
imposed upon by this symptom —

The Burning State of Fever — there
is a great excess of heat in this fever —
it attends Malignant fever — Dr Mosely
treats it as a specific disease — he calls
it ardent fever — Calor mordens —
the blood as it flows from the orifice
in the arm is quite hot — I once felt
this in a man who had no pulse &
I mention this to show that animal
heat does not depend on the cause
most commonly ascribed to it — The
remedies are Bleeding — Cold appli-
cations —

The Cold and Chilly State of Fever.
this is different from the chill of fever —
the chill will be protracted for days —
the remedies for it are bleeding even
in its Intermitting form — the effects

The history of the
State of New York

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of this remedy are very rapid -
it removes the coldness from the feet -
another remedy is friction and warm
applications - Do not look at these
& state of fever thro' nosological
spectacles - they are often blended
together - or succeed each other in a
few days - I have seen them in
succession in a gentleman of this city -
bleeding cured him -

The Petechial State of Fevers has
attracted the attention of Physicians
lately - there is no febrile heat at-
tending it, nor is it accompanied
with a preternaturally frequent
pulse - the skin is covered with
blotches - it is, as it were a Ma-
lignant fever suffocated in the skin
hence seldom mortal - the remedies
are Bark, wine and cordials - if
these fail, use Bloodletting - I have
never seen this fever -

+ by *Coina miasmata* acting on
 the whole system or on the lungs
 only — also by *Idio miasmata* —
 by cold also —

of Fevers affecting the Bowels, ²⁵⁰
and called Inverted Fevers

Diarrhea - I shall confine myself
to acute Diarrhea - this is attended
with a copious discharge of liquid
stools with little or no pain - it is
induced by moisture &c - there is often
a burning pain in the anus - it may
be brought on by unripe fruit - by
tainted meat - by checked perspira-
tion translated, or thrown on the bowels
the remedies are gentle purges or
Emetics - dose of Laudanum at bed
time - Camomile tea - if these fail
give injections with some Laudanum
in them - 30 drops to $\frac{1}{2}$ of Tlaxaco
tea may be used - Diarrhea is
often attended with fever - Dr
Sydenham said he found Blood
letting best in Diarrhea of Males
Pax - the pulse or pain should be
consulted when we use the lancet.
Dysentery is a higher grade of Diar-
rhea - it is induced by the same
causes as bring on Diarrhea -
human & marsh miasmata induce it -

269

also Drastic purges - & lead
purgatives -

Frequent 'irritations' in the Rectum
produces continued Lax -

Sour rumie has induced ~~Diarrhoea~~
 Dysentery - it sometimes comes on
 with symptoms of Diarrhoea, with
 fecal discharges - there is mostly a
 want of the discharge of bile in the
 commencement of Dysentery - it is
 an inverted case of yellow fever -
 the discharges from the bowels vary
 in appearance - blood and mucus
 are sometimes discharged together -
 mucus is sometimes discharged alone -
 this might be called Gonorrhoea of the
 bowels - faeces are discharged with &
 also without blood - sometimes scybala
 are discharged - or hardened faeces in the
 form of balls - sometimes a thin mem-
 brane is discharged which is formed of
 coagulable lymph - sometimes the
 serum of the blood is discharged alone -
 this comes chiefly from the color or upper
 bowels - balls resembling lumps of
 oset are discharged - this is supposed to
 be fat absorbed and again discharged
 in a solid form - worms are discharged
 There is often a dry Dysentery - we
 see also dry Gonorrhoea, Asthma &c. -

272

In all diseases we sometimes see
marked excitement transcending the
effusion of red blood—we may call
these diseases dry—I said before that
some diseases were dumb—but here
we see a dry disease—a dry Dysentery—
we have also dry Ophthalmia—in
Dysentery Strachanalis, Deposition after
failure of discovering any sign of Inflam-
-mation—the pain in Dysentery is some-
times limited to the Colon and Rectum—
Sometimes there is Prolapsus ani—Sickness
attends the disease, in the upper bowels,
pain more commonly, when seated in
the lower bowels—the whole alimen-
-tary canal is often so much affected
that food taken in at the mouth, will
create motion in the rectum—sometimes
a sensation like excoriation is felt through
the whole canal—some patients are
unable to stand, while others keep their
feet until very near death—These
are called Walking Cases, Death
has been induced by the violence of the
pain—Tenesmus is often a distressing
symptom—it arises from scybala

273

Death is sometimes induced from
a mortification in the feet —

274
or ulcers in the rectum - but
more frequently from acid matters -
sometimes from distention of the
Urinary bladder - the pulse
varies from Synocha to Typhoid
and Typhus - pain in the head and
delirium seldom occur, nor do they
occur in Diarrhoea - a Dysentery has
destroyed life in 30 hours - but it
is sometimes protracted for a long
period and then I call it Dysenteric.
Dissection of persons who die of Dys-
entery shows no marks of disease, in
many cases - for the bowels are
often diseased beyond the grade of
Inflammation - sometimes pustules
and inflammation appear in the
large guts - tubercles are formed in
the course of a few days - sometimes
there are appearances of Gangrene -
gangrene rarely occurs, Ecthymosis
more frequently takes place - the
inner membrane of the intestine
is often much abraded - there is
often disease of the liver - there
is a Dysentery which is Malignant

The first of these is the fact that the
 human mind is not a blank slate at birth
 but is filled with a vast amount of
 information from the moment of its
 birth. This information is not only
 from the senses but also from the
 imagination. The child's mind is
 a vast storehouse of knowledge
 and it is this knowledge which
 is the basis of all learning.
 The second of these is the fact that
 the human mind is not a passive
 receiver of information but is an
 active participant in the process
 of learning. The child's mind
 is constantly at work, trying to
 understand the world around it.
 The third of these is the fact that
 the human mind is not a single
 entity but is composed of many
 different parts. Each part has its
 own functions and its own way
 of thinking. The child's mind
 is a complex of many different
 parts, each of which is constantly
 at work, trying to understand
 the world around it.

276
and the system is prostrated
below the point of reaction - there
is an inflammatory dysentery,
and also a milt dysentery - it
assumes an Intermitting form -
accommodate the remedies to the
different forms of the disease -
It prevails more on heights than
in low places - it is common in
high situations while Remittents
affect the people in the valleys
below - the former owing to per-
spiration being more readily sup-
pressed - It is the only Epidemic I
ever knew to affect the people of
Princetown and Germantown - It
is often preceded by Catarrh - it
affects country people more than
those who live in Cities owing to
the more cordial diet of the latter - I
never knew Dysentery to be Epidemic
in Philadelphia - it alternates
every year or two with Bilious
fever - it changes its forms in

277

+ transient pain in the bowels
& diarrhoea —

the same year and assumes the
 symptoms of Bilious Fever - no
 period of life is exempt from
 Dysentery - it is most fatal to
 Children - it is more common
 among the Blacks than Whites
 in the West Indies - it alternates
 with ophthalmia in Egypt -
 The premonitory signs of Dysentery
 are costiveness, pain in the bowels
 and small stools - this form is cured
 by purges, as salts &c. - I have known
 Dysentery prevented by giving a
 single dose of Salts during the
 premonitory signs - see here the
 advantage of attacking disease in
 its forming state - in the malignant
 state of Dysentery, depleting reme-
 -dies are forbidden - Brandy burnt
 on loaf Sugar has cured Dysentery -
 the remedies most proper in Ma-
 -lignant Dysentery are Laudanum,
 Cordials &c. - In the inflammatory
 state of Dysentery, regulate the

279

~~coarse salt with lime juice~~

+ fresh -

remedies by the state of the pulse^{2 No}
I have bled from once to 22 times—
I bled Dr Rowan of Salem formerly
a pupil of mine, 22 times in Dys-
-entery— When it appears with
Yellow Fever, use the remedies that
are proper in Yellow Fever—
Dr Cleghorn always used the Lancet in
dysentery that came on with a chill
Purges are and also when no bile
was discharged— this indicated a high
grade of disease— Purges are very
proper, as Castor oil, sweet oil and
linseed oil— these seem to have a
sedative effect in easing pain—
fresh churned butter milk, two spoonfuls
at a dose, is used with advantage—
Copious draughts of butter milk have
done good by purging— vinegar mixed
with molasses is used taken very hot—
these are fine domestic remedies—
+ melted butter swallowed is very good
Salts, senna and Sulphur are also
employed— the latter acts chiefly
on the lower bowels—

201 ^{I suspect}
always suspect the upper bowels to be
obstructed when there is sickness and
small stools, without much pain —

R. Starch Zij. G. Arab. Zij. 3j
Cinnamon Zij. ʒ. Bull. ant. ʒ. 3
— boil to a quart —

Toast tea — made by pouring
boiling water on toasted bread —

Flour boiled in a bag or bag
for a few hours is excellent —

Raw eggs are useful

Milk is useful
Tallow & Starch mixed — ʒ. ʒ. —

Calomel and Rhubarb were 282
used by Sir Jno. Prentiss — com-
-mon Salt dissolved in lime juice
is good — Sal Soda has done much
good — Oysters have been used with
good effects — Vomits are occasionally
employed — these are recommended by
Dr. Mosely — they should only be used
where nature indicates them —

Sweating medicines are used — but they
are seldom practicable — Diluents are
proper after evacuations — burnt
bread and biscuit are used — I have
often used the following prescription
℞ Amylum ℥i Gum. Arabi ℥ss
Aqua Cinnamon ℥v M. ut ft Mist.
Mullen Tea has been used — Seneca
used weak broth — Mutton
suet ℥iij boiled in a pint of milk
and 2 or 3 spoonful of starch
added and again boiled and sweet-
-ened with Sugar, make a good
mixture — a solution of starch in
water has cured Dysentery — Blisters
are good — they are applied to the Bowels
and wrists —

+ also Sal Soda $\frac{3}{4}$ oz
 Guarani $\frac{3}{4}$ oz —

R/ elutton Suet $\frac{3}{4}$ oz
 Boiled in a pint of milk
 add 2 or 3 Spoonful of
 Starch and boil again
 then add sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

+ give Porter, wine and
 other cordials —

284
Ilagellation, itching & have cured
dysentery - Chalk Julap and the
Alcalis do good; too small quanti-
ties of Chalk are used in Julaps -

R Cretæ ppt ℥i Aquæ fontis ℥vi
+ Sinct. Thebaci ℥i Aquæ. Cinnam. ℥ss
Must ft Julap - Opriates are used
after the reduction of morbid & cito-
ment - when used too soon, they do
harm - a tea Spoonful of Sassafras
in a gill of boiled Starch or flaxseed
tea may be given at once after
reduction of morbid action - At
the close of Dysentery, you may
give Bark - in Chronic Dysentery
we may use Salivation - lying
on the belly has cured it, also a tight
bandage applied round the belly -
where the pulse is Typhus or Typhoid
bleeding is inadmissible - here purges,
+ emetics, opiates, and blisters are used -
Dysenteries change their character
and require different remedies every
year - Epidemics should be studied
every year -

2P5

+ or a piece of leather —

• finger off Rhinoceros —

+ Green, dark, colored stools

Spartanensis Salin'ation. —

Patients when violently affected
 with Dysentery, should not sit up—
 they should not rise to go to stool—
 + a bed pan or soft linen should be placed
 under them — the pain of tenesmus
 is relieved by applying sweet oil
 and laudanum to the anus, or the
 extraction of scybala from the Rectum,
 by the application of an instrument
 for that purpose — Dysentery termi-
 nates in different ways and often in
 Chronic Dysentery — in the latter case,
 a belt round the belly and mutton
 suet internally are proper — Wax is
 useful in Chronic Dysentery — given
 melted in milk; scraped in powder
 or made into pills — I have used this
 with great success — a little lauda-
 num may sometimes be added — when
 taken in pills, wax is not dissolved, but
 the passes through the intestines unchanged.
 Wax acts by difficulty of digestion in the
 stomach —
 + Frequent Stools are favorable signs in
 Dysentery; — also a discharge of living
 worms.

204

Dissection exhibit various
signs —

+ by contagion —

288

When dead worms are discharged, it is a bad sign — so is suppression of urine, also sore throat — restlessness, squeaking voice &c are bad symptoms — Hemorrhages are alarming; Stools streaked with blood are less alarming — they deplete from the part affected — inability to sit up is unfavorable — Dysentery is not contagious, except from excretion — it is most certainly contagious when communicated by human miasmata — it is generally fatal when left to itself — Nature only does harm — An Epidemic dysentery never did nor never can exist except the laws of Nature be changed —

Cholera Morbus is a form of Bilious fever — it is a discharge sometimes only upwards and sometimes downwards only — it is often attended with cramp in the Bowels — it generally precedes summer and autumnal complaints — it is often induced by sleeping with windows hoisted — in some cases, air only is discharged — this is called

+ or lying so in a neighboring place

dry Colic - The remedies should accord ^{2^d}
with the reigning Epidemic - it has re-
quired bleeding - when this is the case,
again does harm - Dr Clarke says
it has induced bloody stools - in
moderate grades of this disease, Lau-
daneum is good - also warm em-
brocations to the belly - a table
spoonful of milk has checked vom-
iting -

Bilious Colic may be known by
bilious fever having been Epidemic
or being so - it may be known by
coming on with a chilly fit - it always
comes on with a chilly fit - it appears
with a discharge of bile upwards or
downwards and the pulse is petrule -
these marks distinguish it from Colic
Pictonum - it often affects a whole
country - it often occurs after sporadic
cases of Yellow fever - the remedies
for it Blood letting, sometimes, very
liberally - likewise purges, warm bath
and salivation - the last remedy em-
-bues the bowels as soon as it affects
the mouth - Dr Balfour gives Calomel
10 gr 2 or 3 times a day -

291

Misplaced Fevers

Gastritis and Enteritis rarely occur - the former happens in yellow fever - the pulse is small and tense - both may arise from poisons and unwholesome aliments - use the remedies proper for the fever of which they are symptoms - ulceration sometimes takes place, schini form in the intestines -

of the Pulmonary State of
Fever.

Pneumonia vera is known by a tense or depressed pulse - it comes on with a sense of weakness, chills &c. - here a few drops of Sassafras on the top of a few ounces of blood prevents the formation of the disease - it is attended with pungent pain in the breast - difficulty of lying on one side - a cough sometimes dry, sometimes moist - there is pain in the shoulders and back - there is sometimes an absence of cough - this is the worst kind of Pleurisy - it is noticed by Hoffman - the lungs are in these cases diseased beyond the

point of reaction and of pain -
 I have said the pulse is depressed - &
 Cullen takes no notice of this - A
 Pneumonia vera is said to come
 on with a chill more frequently
 than any other disease - it is dif-
 -ficult to distinguish between In-
 -flammation of the Lungs and
 Pleura, and if we could make
 the distinction ever so easy, of what
 importance would it be in practice?
 Both are cured by the same reme-
 -dies - I believe simple inflamma-
 -tion of the pleura alone, seldom
 destroys life - it is a trifling
 disease - it often yields to local
 applications and frequently to one bleed-
 -ing - the pulse is but little excited -
 the side feels sore and the pleura is
 probably diseased - blisters or
 soap liniment and a purge ~~too~~
 effect a cure - patients transact
 business as usual and complain
 of nothing but pain in the side -

The premonitory signs are slight
cough, some pain in side - pedicular
to rest - demulcents prevent the
discharge -

296

Pneumonia is induced by all the causes of fever, as transitions from heat to cold and from cold to heat - Russia is always cold, hence they have very little Pneumonia -

Cold is one of the direct causes of Pleurisy, but there are causes called Indirect, as Gout, measles, Influenza, small Pox, checked Diarrhea, Dysentery - I have seen Pneumonia induced by a transition of Gout - ^{checked} Eruptions on the skin, suppression of the menses occasion Pneumonia - yet from all its causes, however various, it is an Unit - Dissection has often shown the Pleura in a sound state - it is sometimes dense, of a dark or yellowish color - there is sometimes a membrane formed on the Pleura - sometimes tubercles are formed on the Pleura -

The intercostal muscles and pericardium are often affected - the mediastinum is sometimes inflamed - the lungs sometimes exhibit no marks of disease, excitement having been suffocated in them - they are sometimes found bloated, ulcerated, of a livid or green color - in some of these cases, they sink in water - Take notice of this fact, for the sinking of the lungs, in water, of infants, has been supposed a proof that they never breathed - but this sign is very fallacious -

The pericardium is often found inflamed - fluids of different kinds and consistencies are found in the Cavity of the Thorax - the fluid is sometimes very fetid - The remedies for Pneumonia vera from all its causes both primary and secondary, are B. Blood-letting - in this highly privileged disease, the lancet is seldom forbidden - this is the best mode of curing it - no limits should be fixed to the drawing of blood - I have bled 4 times a day

in this Pneumonia - I did ~~not~~ so
in the year 1772 - I have bled in
the latter as well as in the earlier
stages - when I have not cured by this
remedy, I have at least succeeded
in changing an acute into a chronic
disease and thus lessened the cough
and pain - Pneumonia from wounds
often requires more liberal bleeding
than Pneumonia otherwise induced -
In such cases I have bled to the amount
of 130 ounces in 4 days - this I did
in Capt McPherson of the American
Army - Bleeding is always safe while
the pulse is tense and there is pain -
after the 10th day, bleeding does less
good - bleeding should be performed on
the side in which the pain is seated,
for the blood vessels are often more
highly excited on one side than on the
other, as is proven by Dr Mitchell
of Kentucky - The first bleeding
should be prompt and copious - a
small quantity of blood drawn in the
commencement of the disease,

does harm - Pregnant women
require more bleeding (*ceteris paribus*)
than other persons, in this disease -

Lemient purges are used - such as empty
the bowels without incumbrating the
body - castor oil, venena, salts,
Crem-tart - Clysters are used - A
constant purging should be greatly
avoided - in violent disease of the breast
it is often hurtful - A large blister
should be applied to the affected
side on the 3^d day, or if pain be
great, on the 1st day - here it acts
on the disease in a forming state -
Blisters are often useful between
the shoulders - Cups are useful
after depletion, diluting drinks are
good - taken with veneka snake
root, they excite sweating - anti-
-monial powders are used - Some-
-what doubt the propriety of Blisters
in the ~~the~~ early stage - their good effects
on the 2^d & 3^d day depend on their
removing disease from the pleura -

304

Here they act in the forming state
Their application between the shoulders,
has often relieved cough - recollect
the unity of the Skin - we remove
pain from the bowels by blisters
to the extremities - and why not
remove pain from the breast by
blisters between the shoulders -
Opium may be given in small
doses at night to allay cough -
begin with 5 or 10 drops - Expector-
ants, as Symplicium Scillarium should
be used, if there be congestion -
From 5 to 10 gr of bob. Alkali may be
used - Horse Radish tea - Pop tea -
powder of Squills with Calomel -
If there be danger apprehended,
from bleeding at the arm, apply
cups to the shoulders, and give
Emetics - by the latter, patients have
been snatched from the grave - The
very copious use of bloodletting has
lessened the employment of Emetics

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the application for a patent for an improvement in the method of making paper. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, &c.
 J. B. Thompson

Dr Sydenham says that matter
which must be expectorated, should
be drawn off through a vein -

The Prognosis - a delirium ac-
-curing about the 5th day, is always
alarming - a diarrhoea is unfa-
-vorable - discoloured blood is alarm-
-ing - pain in the left is more dan-
-gerous than pain in the right side -
it is apt to return - I have attended
a man in the 2^d attack of Pneu-
-monia - it is a good sign, when
pain passes from the side to the arm,
but a bad sign when it descends -
Pneumonia often ends in death by
an inability of the blood vessels to un-
-load themselves - The Signs of Death
are partial chills, difficulty of
breathing, dry cough which is some-
-times constant - pneumonia in the lungs
which break and discharge their con-
-tents into the Trachea or cavity of
the Thorax and in this way strangle
and bring on death -

The Proprietors - a definition
 - concerning about the 2nd day is
 - cleaning - as there is a
 - over the - especially this is
 - up - from on the left is more
 - from then from on the right side
 - it is a bit to the right - I have
 - a man in the 2nd & 3rd of them
 - women - it is a good copy, when
 - from paper from the desk to
 - but a few up when it comes
 - the manner of the writing is
 - in the middle of the line, as if
 - has been written - the style of
 - are printed with, difficulty of
 - writing "my copy" which is
 - this constant - however in the
 - which there are many
 - but not the circles in front of
 - the things are in the middle
 - and being -

But matter is sometimes absorbed ^{3rd}
from the lungs and conveyed from
the system by the urinary passages -
matter exists often in the lungs,
without any sign - this is secreted
from the Pleura - when the
worms are supposed to be quite
suppurated, emetics are used - Dr
Franklin cured the rupture of
two abscesses in this way - Hippo-
crates advises to shake patients in
order to rupture the worms -

Pneumonia Notha - this is known
by a full pulse - the bronchial and
Pulmonary vessels are engorged with
blood - the vessels are unable to put
on inflammatory action - no cough
attends it - there is a difficulty in Res-
piration - there is acute pain in the
side and patient cannot move from
the posture in which they were situ-
ated when first attacked - it comes
on suddenly and often kills in 3 or 4
hours - I have called it Apoplexy
of the Lungs; for like Apoplexy

A seldom has any preliminary
signs —

318

of the Brain, it is attended with
extravasation and intravasation
of blood and a sudden reduction
of Excitement - some persons are
attacked with it more than once -
it chiefly affects such as are of
weak constitutions - hard drinking
and a scanty allowance of food
induce it - in the Southern States,
it attacks persons who are recovering
from previous indisposition - it
occurs most often in the Spring and
in moist open winters - it may
appear in all seasons and in the
form of Yellow Fever, Influenza
&c. - It attacks persons of great de-
-bility where the Pulmonary circu-
-lation is languid - The Remedies for
it are 1st Bloodletting very copi-
-ously - the loss of 100 ounces a day
has been necessary - the pulse should
not regulate the use of the Lancet - there
are some cases in which bloodletting
is forbidden - here use blisters, cordials
& as ether, Laudanum. - blisters should
be applied to the sides, shoulders, arms

+ and in the ~~land~~ ^{land} as respects +

and wrists at the same time -
 also cataplasms of mustard -
 Laudanum may be given after
 frequent bloodletting - it renders
 action general after venæ sect. I
 have taken it after losing a quan-
 tity of blood - the vapor of hot water
 and the smoke of resin are useful
 remedies - the former I have employed
 with much benefit - they both act
 by rousing the lungs from their
 torpor - You are not to suppose
 that you will meet these forms of
 Pneumonia just as I have de-
 scribed them - they vary in their
 signs -

Bilious Pleurisy is treated with
 bleeding - there is morbid action in
 + the liver and bowels - a dark col-
 ored tongue attends this form of Pneu-
 monia - it occurs late in the au-
 -tumn after the prevalence of Bilious
 Fever - and many have died with it
 in consequence of having been treated
 for a Pleurisy only and not for
 the Bilious symptoms -

323

the Liver is affected —

+ a little Calomel (with Jalap)
to carry off bile —
O that they are hunted after in
Pneumonia vera —

It is a fatal disease where the ³¹⁴
Plague is Epidemic — the eyes are
often yellow in it — there are two
forms of the disease — in one, the
pulse is vigorous and is Typhoid
in the other, the pulse is Typhoid
or Typhus — in the former, use
very copious bleeding, for morbid
excitement occupies two important
symptomatic systems, viz the Bowels
and Lungs — bleeding checks the
vomiting — Dr Cleghorn speaks highly
of this remedy — he often drew 50
ounces of blood in 24 hours —

+ Purges are used — they should be re-
peated daily as in Bilious fevers —
vomits are good when the stomach
contains bile, after bleeding has
been used — Blisters, diluting drinks
are used — opiates, after bleeding,
ease the cough and produce sleep —
I plainly saw the Bilious Fever of
1794 in also the Pleurisies that fol-
lowed — I looked at them thro Dr
Sydenham's spectacles and thus cured
every one of my patients —

+ I have seen very good
effects from this medicine

316

There is a Bilious Fever with Typhus
or Typhoid pulse - Dr Sydenham
whose microscopic eye, no form
of fever eluded, says the form
admitted in case, of the Lancet -
it is attended with great weakness -
here bleeding does harm - the remedies
are emetics to discharge Bile - gentle
purges to evacuate the bile from the
intestines, or a clyster may be used -
afterwards use stimulating medicines
+ as Barks - Blisters are useful in
some cases - but the system is
sensibly below the impression of Blisters
I have seen this form twice in this
City - I have not always cured it,
because it was generally mixed with
other symptoms - The disease often
begins with Synochus and ends in
Typhus and vice versa -
Bastard Pleurisy is attended
with great pain in the sides - it
is occasioned by inflammation of
the periosteum of the ribs and of
the adjacent muscles - it is cured by
Blisters - application of liniments
cupule -

317

~~* Sometimes the Pericardium membrane *~~

318

Catarrh and Influenza affect
the trachea and bronchial vessels.
Catarrh arises from the sensible
Influenza from the insensible qual-
ities of the air - they are nearly
the same disease - both occasion
Pneumonia in some cases - The
causes and cure of Influenza
should be attended to - Catarrh
more certainly induced when the
Thermometer descends from 90 to 80
than from 50 to 30 - no wonder,
Catarrh is so frequent in the United
States when the change in the weather
are so frequent - it is hardly known
in Russia - and Canada - Catarrh
may be induced by a partial appli-
cation of cold to the body, when the
body is above the par of natural
heat - the abstraction of a customary
part of dress has induced Catarrh -
Cold when applied to the body while in
a state of profuse sweat, has induced
Catarrh - suppressed perspiration has
induced this disease - thus the common
people will tell you, a summer
cold is worse than a cold in winter -

919

320

Cataract has been induced by sha-
-cation from old books - mixture of
land and sea air has induced it -
Fear, distress and vexation have
produced Cataract - Col. if uniform,
even when combined with moisture,
does not produce Cataract -

Influenza depends on a morbid state
of the atmosphere - it affects brutes
and men - it never affects men and
children at the same time - Influenza
prevailed in 1801 over Europe - some-
times it was mild, sometimes it proved
fatal - it affects savages, but Ca-
-taract never does - Patients are some-
-times confined by it; some on the other
hand keep their feet during the
disease - Influenza often precedes
Malignant Fever and is often a signal
of the departure of that fever - it was
so in 1793 - it is often attended with
symptoms of Bilious Fever and as
bilious discharges, diarrhoea, dysentery,
remissions and Intermittents and
effluescence on the skin - This I have
called Bilious Influenza.

+ 1st *Pedicularis* —

It sometimes assumes the form of
Pneumonia - The remedies for
Catarrh and Influenza, are such
as are 1st adapted to the forming
state of the disease. 2 Such as are
proper when the disease is formed

1st The remedies proper in the forming
state ~~as~~ abstinence from ani-
mal food - taking a dose of Lau-
dium - diluting drinks - bodily
exertion has cured Catarrh - so has
warm bath -

2 Such as are proper when the dis-
ease is formed - Of these, the first
is Bloodletting which must be per-
formed according to the state of the pulse
this secures the system from Pulmonary
Consumption - it should be repeated
if necessary from once to twenty
times - not only a tense but a soft
pulse sometimes requires bleeding -
the blood is always sizy - Emetics are
used - Gentle purges are indicated
when the Catarrh is of a Bilious
nature -

+ protect the neck and breast
 from cold —

Influenza is often fatal - 324
old persons cordial medicines
should be given - a patient came
to a Dr. Parmer with catarrh -
he said he had nothing but a cold -
the Dr. asked him what he could
have worse - death said he is no-
thing but an universal cold -

Catarrh from cold should never be
+ neglected - it is the most fatal and
frequent cause of Pulmonary Consump-
tion - a disposition to take cold
is prevented by wearing flannel
next the skin - by keeping the
feet warm -

Pulmonary Consumption.

this is an important because most
fatal disease - it is a protracted
or Chronic Pneumonia - the
have Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Gut
& and why not Chronic Pneumonia -
its remote causes act primarily and
secondarily on the lungs - the primary
causes are Pneumonia neglected in
half cured, Catarrh half cured,

wounds of the breast, mal confor-
 mation &c. — The Secondary causes
 are Catarrh, gout, translated
 humors, venereal disease &c. —
Sympathetic causes, are certain
 diseases in other parts of the body,
 as the liver, lungs, uterus &c. — a
 primary disease of the Stomach
 and Lungs has brought on Con-
 sumption — This disease is always
 preceded by general debility of the
 whole system — some persons from
 their occupation are disposed to
 this disease, these occupations are
 debilitating — it is a disease of
 the whole system and exercise pro-
 duces great fatigue — it is attended
 with weak appetite, cold feet and
 occasional Diarrhea — Burning in
 the palms of the hands is the most
 uniform symptom. I have met with
 Consumption may originate in a pri-
 mary Cough, but not until that
 cough has existed long enough to create
 general debility. —

+ especially when the bleeding is
 periodical and at proper stages
 of the system — discharge of
 mucus is favorable —

It is attended with weak appetite cold feet and I infer it to be a disease of general debility, from its alternating with diseases that appear to affect the whole body — The blood vessels being highly acted on, excite the lungs and this brings on Hemoptysis — this is owing to a rupture of a blood vessel — this is a favourable circumstance to a patient when it happens — Tubercles and abscesses in the lungs were supposed to be the cause of Consumption, but they are merely the effects — Consumption fever generally ends in abscesses and Tubercles, but this is not always the case — Hydatids & small calculi have been discharged in coughing — The tubercles are formed in the bronchial vessels — abscesses in the blood vessels — The reason why the blood vessels tend to empty themselves into the lungs is because the latter are very lax and more disposed to receive morbid excitement —

- X It rarely attacks alone to —
 Black eyed and red hair'd people
 are most subject to it —
- X rarely attacks alone to
 Black eyed & red hair'd people
 are most subject to it —

330

Sometimes, the whole face of the patient
falls on the trachea, producing he-
morrhage there or ulcers —

Many persons have a serious defluxion
in the trachea for many years —
this is called Tracheal Consump-
-tion — the reason why Pulmonary
Consumption does not follow in
such cases, is because the disease
assumes a local form — There is
a grade between Consumption and
Pneumonia, which I have called
Pneumoniculo — Pulmonary
Consumption mostly attacks per-
sons under 40 years of age, but it
sometimes succeeds to Whooping Cough
in children — Its seldom occurrence
before the 20th year of life is said to
depend on the Thymus gland not being
absorbed before that time of life —
The predisposition to this disease is
sometimes hereditary — it is said
to follow the father more than the
mother — I have known 7 persons
in one family to die of this disease.

Xth In 1803 the mortality was remarkably
variable in France. Consumption was
frequent in Athens that of 1801

In Sicily in 1799, 109 persons died
of Consumption. Sicily is near the
sea —

Heberden says that 1 in 20 persons
die of Consumption without fever —

332
It is not only a Hereditary
but a Filial disease - In the latter
case, it affects whole families,
without any predisposition having
been derived from ancestors - Dr
Crack of Maryland lost all his
Children, & in number, of Con-
sumption, yet he and his wife
enjoy good health - This disease
is not the only one that follows
these laws - Palsy, Gout &c will
affect all the persons in a family
without having affected their an-
cestors & Moist and variable cli-
mates predispose to the disease -
moisture alone is insufficient
because there are moist countries
in which, it is not very prevalent
Debilitating Customs induce Con-
sumption - The Pulmonary Con-
sumption is said to be contagious -
It is possible that this disease may
be communicated by contagion of
excretion, as I call it - as by feet's
perspiration &c - It may be com-
municated by sleeping with Con-
sumptive people -

Diffusion of the disease is
generally a forerunner of death
in the last stage of this disease,
Nature delays this too long.

Diffusion of the disease is generally
a forerunner of death in the last
stage of this complaint—Nature
delays this too long—

334

The great difficulty of curing Consumption depends on Plectic fever being an insulated disease - the stomach, bowels and brain appear regular, but exercise gives great fatigue - hence the muscles are somewhat affected - The tongue in violent fever becomes dry by the system being elevated above the excreting and absorbing point - The moist tongue in Plectic fever is owing to the system being in a medium between the grades of too high and too low excitement, in which absorption and secretion go on as usual - The tongue may be either dry or moist until death - the former depends on disease being absorbed by the lungs - the latter is in consequence of disease being diffused - I have occasioned a moist tongue by giving a glass of wine - Dissections after death have sometimes shown no signs of disease in the lungs - lymphatic concretions

Dorsey opened a man in 1811. the whole surface of the pleura was covered with recently secreted pus - no sign of ulcer,

Dr Dorsey opened a man in 1811 - the whole surface of the pleura was covered with recently secreted pus - no sign of an ulcer existed.

have been found in the lungs -
Tubercles existed in $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cases
I have seen - these are the effects
of disease - one or more super-
ficial ulcers are now and then
found - we find abscesses sometimes
open and sometimes confined -
water is found in the cavity of the
Thorax in some cases, also pus,
with and without an abscess -
Chalky and siliceous concretions
are found - ossifications of the lungs
and pleura have been discovered -
Certain substances inhaled during
life, have been found in the lungs
after death - we sometimes find
preternatural increase in size and
weight of the lungs - There is some-
times a preternatural diminution
in the size of the lungs - Preternat-
ural hardness - one lobe only is
sometimes diseased - on these morbid
appearances, I remark that they are
not only the effect of morbid debility
but that many of them do not destroy

338

life except attended with Hectic
Fever - Tumors, abscesses, &c. are
~~formed~~ found not only in the lungs
I have seen hectic fever produced by
an ulcerated tumor in the esophagus
I have always considered Pulmonary
Consumption as less dangerous
when not accompanied with Hectic
this fever appears to be the cause of
death by destroying every part
in common with the lungs -

a cough may continue for many
years - Cancers seldom kill until they
create fever, unless they erode blood
vessels - the Hectic fever induces
death probably by disorganisation of
every part of the body -

It would appear that the blood
vessels are not only the outposts
but the Citadels of life - Consump-
tion without Hectic fever is seldom
fatal - but to this there are exceptions
Consumption has killed without
Hectic occurring - but this is a
rare occurrence - It can hardly be
called Consumption without

+ hoarseness

+ without Cough

X sometimes a violent cough, often
no cough -

Hectic attends —

The remedies for Pulmonary Con-
sumption are 1st such as are
proper in the forming state — 2^d
such as are proper when the dis-
ease is formed —

The symptoms of the forming state
are weakness and fatigue from little
exercise — flushing in the face —
burning in the hands — frequent dis-
charge of urine — weakness of the
+ breast — a weak, frequent, tense
pulse — in the last state of the pulse
we use bleeding, especially if
Dyspnoea attend — no regard should
be had to the apparent weakness of
the system — this weakness is the effect
of depression — Tonics are good in the
forming state, Tonic diet, exercise,
fresh air, cold bath, crary food &c
By these means I have prevented
Consumption in many cases —
authors deny that Consumption
exists until pus is discharged, but
I have a very different opinion —

342

The proper mode of treating this disease cannot always succeed unless physicians uniformly prescribe alike —

The premonitory signs of Consumption appear in a sense of fullness of the breast, transient pains in the side and breast and shoulders — the pulse is synochus and synocha — In this state I have cured by small bleedings repeatedly used —

The disease when formed appears in form of Synocha, Ectic or Typhus — the Typhus sometimes comes first and the synocha last. I have ^{seen} the pulse tense and the blood viz a few hours before death —

The remedies should be adapted to the states and changes of the disease — also the grades of the disease — In synocha and synochus use vs. repeatedly and take but a little blood at a time — this is an old practice and would not have

+ meat -

344
been neglected, had not this
remedy been used in other States
of the system - Mr Tracey of the
United States Congress was bled
85 times in this disease and was
cured by it - Dr Griffiths bled a
patient 104 times and cured her -
Bleeding should be used till the
pulse is reduced - give vegetable
diet with a little salt meat - this
is necessary to the healthy action
of the stomach - milk diet
has done both good and harm -
not more than a pint of any
liquid should be used in a day -
- nocha state - in synocha, it
milk nourishes too much, but
there are cases where the milk
is necessary to blunt acrimony
here it should be diluted or the
whey alone - To obviate acidity
of the stomach take a little
salted - the transfusion of blood
from lambs and calves was used

Purges are necessary - nature
indicates them - Vide Nature,

Catarrh has been cured in
instances by diarrhoea -
hence the propriety of purging
Catarrh has been cured in hundreds of
instances by diarrhoea - hence the
propriety of purging -

348
to old persons - a change
of diet as mentioned will
have the same effect -
Nitric is useful by transferring
action to the stomach and bowels
Blisters applied between the
shoulders and on the wrists are
useful after reduction of the
system - they are useful when
applied to every part of the body
when the Consumption arises
from Gout or Rheumatism -
they should be applied to the joints.
Emetics have been used with ad-
vantage - they are most proper
in Consumption from Catarrh
of the stomach and trachea
sympathize with each other -
spitting of blood does not forbid
them - Salivation in the first
stage before hectic is a radical
cure - it is strange that this remedy
should have been so long neglected,
since we have so many proofs

Arsenic destroyed Hectic
 very effectually. Fowler's solu-
 tion. This induces a centrifugal
 direction in all the fluids
 of the body as is evident by
 swelling of the hands &c

Arsenic destroyed Hectic very effectually
 Fowler's solution is used - This induces a
 centrifugal direction in all the fluids
 of the body as is evident by swelling
 of the hands -

340
of disease being cured by trans-
-lation of Excitement - Saliva-
-tion acts by revulsion and by
removing obstructions in the plexus
salivation does not remove the
predisposing debility - This must
be treated by tonic medicines -
it is to be lamented that Mercury
fails so often to induce salivation -
In the Hectic State, the remedies
should accord with the pulse - ex-
-ercise and labor are useful -
also a salivation -

In the Typhus State, the remedies
should be such as are stimulant -
the diet should be cordial - Opium
may be given - The latter has been
used with great advantage -
I sometimes combine the opium
with other stimulants - it acts by
locking up the muscles and allaying
or removing the cough - It is safe
and highly advantageous - why
should not art improve on mod -

3 eggs shells & all: 1 pint
 of vinegar, beaten up with
 sugar; a table spoon full
 3 times a day —

Three eggs shells and all — 1 pint
 of vinegar, beaten up with sugar —
 a table spoonful every 8 hours
 a day —

Rf Garlic 6 cloves —
 Ag. mentha 3xvi —
 M — a table spoonful
 several times a day —

350

-icine, by curing this disease,
by translating excitement to the
brain - why should we be afraid
of inducing a little depression in
the brain, when we see him frequently
it is abused by drunkards with im-
-punity - I have used the bark
in this stage of Consumption,
but only in the form of Suxham's
Tincture - I have seen Garlic and
Tar do much good - 10 gr of Tar 3
times a day - Garlic may be taken
in Syrup or spirits - I use 3j of
Garlic to a pint of Spirit - The Syrup
may be made by boiling 3 or 10 cloves
of Garlic in a gill of Molasses -
Chewing tobacco and swallowing
the saliva has given much relief -
The patient's diet should be most
cordial and should be taken 3 or 4
times a day - Milk may be
used in this stage, if agreeable, tho'
it is improper in the Inflam-
-matory stage -

a little brand of makes
milk more agreeable -

a diet of ~~fish~~ ^{fish} & butter
that cures heart disease -

A diet of sweet grapes has cured
 this disease - I have succeeded with
 the Malaga grape of this Country -
 large draughts of the juice of the
 sugar maple, also roasted apples
 have cured this disease - milk
 punch, porter, wine and acid
 spirits may be used if agreeable -
 to do service, all these diets and
 drinks should be used - I cured an
 Englishman in 1800 with a bottle
 of porter daily and cordial diet when
 in the lowest state of Typhus - they
 are proper when they make the
 pulse fuller and slower - Where
 mercury has been used in this state
 to ~~without~~ ^{without} affecting the mouth, it
 does harm - Patients have been
 cured by refraining from all medicine
 and resorting to former exercise - the
 stimulating remedies do harm except
 the pulse be first reduced to Typhus -
 Mr White tells us that horses are
 cured of Consumption by friction

I have been thinking of the
 the other day of the
 large number of the
 upon which, the
 however, the
 much, but, in
 which, the
 to the service, all
 thank to the
 people have a
 of their and
 in the most
 see for a
 such as the
 necessary for
 to support
 their
 and by
 and the
 the
 the
 the
 the

Frictions should be used on all parts of the body, but especially the legs and thighs - The effects of friction are increased by using vol. Liniment - Warm clothing should be used - Exercise is an excellent remedy - it should be passive in the inflammatory state, but it should be both active and passive in the Typhus state of the pulse - Rocking, swinging and riding on a horse are all useful - The exercise used should always be different from the patient's occupation - Exercise should be constant - in the evening of life exercise is very necessary - Labor is useful in Typhus.

If it were practicable for all to go the shore, it might be very serviceable in Typhus, because the lungs require stimulus - In the inflammatory state, the sea air is hurtful - change of climate is good - The change should be to a climate neither hot nor cold - The spring of Georgia, the summer of Vermont and the autumn of Pennsylvania will be good substitutes, for the climates of Portugal

Large abscesses in the lungs
have cured Consumption —

The occurrence of Pneumonia has
cured Consumption by clearing up a
more general disease — patients
in Consumption are pruned for Pneumonia
+ I believe it has never cured after pus
or tubercles are formed — it palliates only —

vapor of chloroform if mixed
with spirits —

and Barbadoes - this change creates a difference of action in the system - Consumption sometimes alternates with other diseases -

Issues have cured and relieved Consumption from repelled Eruptions - perpetual Blisters to the left arm are preferable to issues - patients like them better - the blister should be, the size of a dollar - Digitalis is sometimes used - it reduces the frequency of the ~~pleas~~ pulse - but the cure of Inflammatory diseases requires more - a reduction of morbid excitement is necessary - I have never seen Digitalis cure a patient of Consumption, but I have seen it do much harm - it destroys the digestive powers of the stomach - Humigation, as of pine, burning rose in pine relief - also Tar and Brawn tps each boiled in a quart of water - also the vapor of an infusion of Hemlock - reduced air has done good The Cow Stable of Dr Beddoes

357

Salivation seldom does good when much disorganisation exists — barely touching the throat often does good, where a complete salivation would kill — this is true in Typhus as well as other states —

The disease consists in Pulmonary pneumonia, tubercles, pur &c — Cough, hectic fever and night sweats —

Lichen Islandicus & Aluminae bark have been used, but with no good effects —

The night and early morning and should be carefully avoided — it cannot be cured without these cautions being attended to —
Mucil. & alkaline phos. has been tried —

+ it sometimes exists only at night, sometimes both in the day & night —

was once a popular remedy —
 It has seldom effected a cure — con-
 -sumptive patients should abstain
 from venery — The hardships of a
 camp, many & culinary life have
 performed cures of this disease —
 Nitre, squills &c act well by their
 diuretic effects — In the use of these
 remedies keep your eye on the Causes
 of the disease, whether primary, se-
 -condary or sympathetic — be careful
 in the latter particularly, all the
 exciting causes should be avoided —
 sitting in a room ^{late} newly washed is
 very injurious —

Remedies for certain Symptoms of Consumption

1st of the Cough — this differs in its
 periods of occurrence — sometimes it attacks
 + in the night, and again, in the day time —
 it is sometimes troublesome only in getting
 up and lying down — The remedies for it
 are the same as those mentioned for Catarrh —
 opium is an excellent remedy if given
 early in the evening — Account for it,

+ because debility is greatest at
that time -

* Childs arms -

+ most profuse about the neck
and breast -
wearing a shirt kept in: beneath
of Perum Black -

Asenic Checks, night sweats -
As does: sleeping on a mattress -

a pint of lime water taken
thru' the day is useful -

from 2 to 4 grs of Agaric: taken
2 or 3 times a day -

+ if these cannot be obtained, use
the seeds -

+ Chy blisters, or punctures in the acet
chance for the legs

as you will, I know by experience that
 an anodyne does more good if given
 + at 6, o'clock than at any other time.
 if you give it in the morning, let it be
 at 7, o'clock - ~~It~~ Night sweats are
 troublesome - these depend on debility
 + of the Capillaries - they are prevented
 by sleeping in flannel - rubbing
 the skin with spirits, a mixture of
 lime and bob. Alkali in solution -
 a draught of cold milk has cured them
 6 spoonful of Malaga wine at bed
 time have checked these sweats - Cal-
 - cined oyster shells and Serice water dis-
 - pend them - 3ss of calcined oyster
 shells 3 times a day and a pint of
 lime water - water melons also are
 + useful - a shirt dip't in a decoction
 of bark and well dried relieves these
 sweats - Swelled legs should be relieved
 + by rubbing them upwards only and
 in the morning - Diarrhoea is another
 symptom - when it comes on, the sweats
 and cough cease and the morbid

+ Chalk, Gypsum & Kain. &c.

+ with Bicarbonate, perfume
sweets, &c.

Translation of disease to brain
inducing mania -

Excitement of the fluids is thrown on the bowels - the stools becoming stringy marks the close of the disease -

* The remedies for this are Laudanum - I have frequently given Calomel, with a view to Salivate - instead of doing this, it purged and the cough was thus always arrested - perhaps gentle purges would be useful -

Difficult breathing is cured by bleeding, blistering, Laudanum &c -

Death from Pulmonary Consumption

* Takes place in one of the following ways - 1st By the sudden rupture of an abscess and consequent suffocation 2 - By the rupture of a blood vessel occasioning Hemoptysis - a sudden effusion of water - 3 A Pneumonia vera or Notha accelerates death in Consumptive patients - they are primed as it were for attacks of Pneumonia - 4. By a translocation of disease to the Brain ^{inducing Madness} 5 Sore Throat, 6 Swelling of the Legs and Thighs and face -

+ Sudden separation of clump without
 supervening ~~disinfection~~

rupture of blood in the clote is fatal -
 before ^{rupture of blood} a clump occurs it is favorable -
 fatal - before a clump occurs
 it is favorable -

attended to remote causes especially
 such as are sympathetic and distant
 of liver - cure the latter and you
 often cure consumption -

354

7 Tormenting spasms of the limbs,
or Diarrhœa and wasting night
sweats —

The signs of Death and Life

Consumption derived from ancestors is generally fatal — Siccit obstinately cold is a bad sign — Suffocation of cough without supervening Diarrhœa, also madness is fatal —

- 7 Consumption is frequently of long duration, especially when it arises from Gout — few recover when they spit up calculi — patients sometimes recover after having spit up well concocted green matter — but few recover who spit up watery stuff with froth on it — a change of the eye from a dark to a light color is a bad sign — it indicates the near approach of death and occurs to old patients — Lice and falling off of the hair is a bad sign — swelled face is a bad sign — Consumption is most dangerous in young persons — The prophylactics of this disease consist in meeting it in its forming state, by gentle bleedings &c. — Rheumatic pains with abatement of cough, is always favorable —

365 Consumption from repelled
eruptions and old ulcers that have
healed, is always dangerous - Spitting
of blood is always favorable, in the
forming state of Consumption but
a dangerous sign when the disease is
formed - Constant vomiting is a
bad sign - Bark has saved many
persons from Consumption by taking
it during the perfect intervals of
their indisposition but not during an
attack of the disease - It should
be used as in Intermitting Fever -
Of Cough generally and unconnected
with Consumption - For this I shall
give you a few Quack remedies -
This disease may exist a long time -
it differs from Catarrh and Consump-
tion by having no febrile symptoms -
it is a very unsafe disease - it
weakens and wears down the system
inducing general debility and thus
inviting Consumption - it should be
carefully attended to - and in its early

Stage — The Cough is both Pul-
 -monary and Tracheal — the
 former is connected with spasm
 and comes on suddenly from eating,
 drinking &c — it may arise from
 causes acting indirectly on the
 lungs — the remedies for it should
 be regulated by the state of the pulse
 and system generally — In a vigorous
 habit, prescribe Bleeding — ab-
 -stinence from animal food — Emetics
 a long walk a long ride — small
 but frequent draughts of cold water,
 have cured a cough — the colder the
 water, the better — Getting out of
 bed and standing naked against
 a cold wall — I have known this
 to succeed — it produces reaction in
 the skin and thus opens action in
 the lungs — Mucilaginous teas are
 useful — In a habit that is robust
 and strong, Laudanum is hurtful,
 but sleep must be obtained,

367 and to this end, we give the common
Liquorice Mixture - Sweet oil has
relieved Cough; it is used sometimes
Combined with Brandy, sometimes
with lime juice and vinegar, equal
parts of each - Syrup of Hyssop is
excellent - Syrup, of Sulphur & Ela-
-campane equal parts each, Spirit
a pint, boiled and sweetened with
sugar or molasses is very good -
Take a table Spoonful every hour -
Honey and Linseed oil equal parts,
each, is a good medicine - Dr Cullen's
Syrup of Horse Radish is very ^{good} ~~great~~
Silence is a remedy for Cough - (if
possible, it must be excellent for women)

In a languid State of the system, a Syrup
of garlic and onions is useful -
a mixture of Mustard flour $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ Wheat
Flour $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ and Molasses $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ taken 3
times a day, has cured Cough - Tar pills
are useful - the tar may be used
in form of Syrup - In a languid

368

State of the System, I have
seen Al. Succini do much service.
Smoke of melted Wax and Rosin is
useful - Tinct of opaeatid. is a good
medicme - Loaf Sugar and Brandy,
Burgundy pitch plaster between the
shoulders, keeping the feet dry and
warm, have all been considered as
important remedies - The latter
direction should be strictly attended
to - Take Care of your feet, should
be the first prescription to a patient
laboring under a cough - opiates
are useful in many cases - also
smoking tobacco - All these reme-
-dies are proper to palliate the
symptoms of Consumption and of
Cough - never use Stimuli where
Inflammatory symptoms exist - All
the States of Consumption now men-
-tioned, change or are blended together -
therefore prescribe with a view to
this fact -

End of Vol 1.2

In Sciatoca - Nome

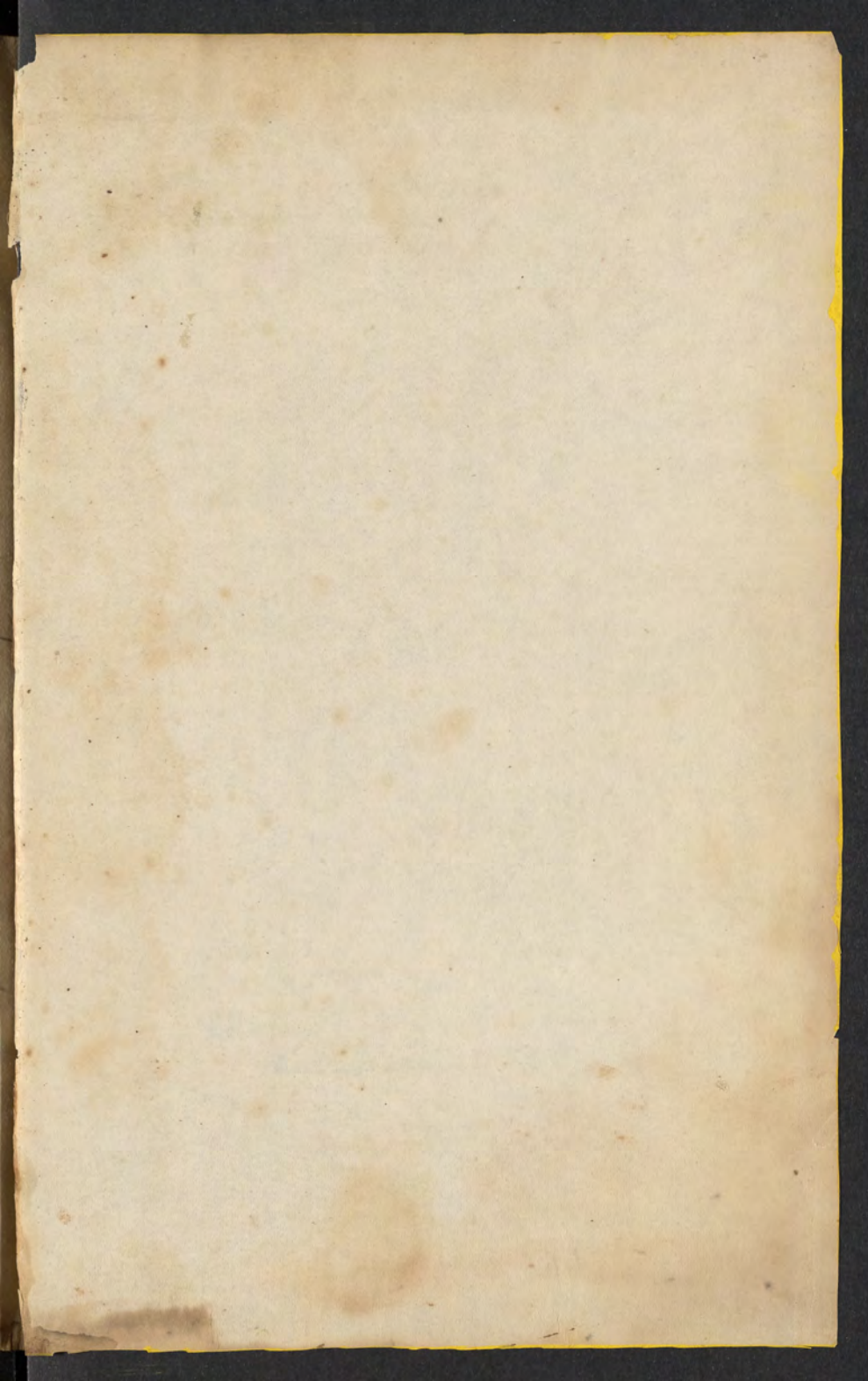
Rp Ob. Terebinte Zi
 ellis Zi
Mist Mist - Signe - ~~As~~
Take a tea. Spoonful
3 or 4 times a day

Quia. Yulap
Rp Pul. Y. Quia Zi
 g. a. Zi
 Sach. alb. Zi
 ag. Carian - Zi
Mist Mist - 9-

~~Quia. Yulap~~

~~Quia. Yulap~~

~~Quia. Yulap~~



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